The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Spanish Exiles Received in Portugal.

Progress of Reconstruction in the Southern States.

Meetings of State Legislatures and Reported Outrages.

PORTUGAL.

The Spanish Exiles Permitted to Remain in Portugal.

LISBON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The Portuguese Council of State have concluded not to prohibit the Royal exiles of Spain from remaining in this country, and the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have taken up their residence in Lisbon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times on the Blockade of Mazatlan.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The London *Times* in an editorial this morning on the Mazatlan affair, says though the commander of the *Chanticleer* was exposed to considerable provocation, he should not have resorted to hostilities, but should have sought redress through his Government; otherwise headstrong and intemperate commanders will always hold the power of peace and war. Even Spanish-American States, insolent and brutal as they are, are entitled to this treatment.

The Brighton Races.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The leading event of the Brighton races took place to-day.

The Brighton Cup, a piece of plate—value 400 sovereigns—added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, on the old course, about two miles, was won by the Duke of Newcastle's b. c. *Speculum*, by *Vedette*, out of *Doralice*. Mr. H. SAVILLE's b. c. *Blueskin*, by *Skirmisher* out of *Doeskin*, second, and Mr. G. HODGMAN's b. c. *Paul Jones*, by *Buccaneer* out of *Queen of the Gypsies*, by *Chanticleer*, third.

The betting at the start was two to one on *Speculum*, three to one against *Blueskin*, and four to one against *Paul Jones*. Five started.

TURKEY.

The American Minister at Variance With the Sublime Porte.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

A dispatch from Constantinople reports that Mr. MORRIS, the American Minister, refuses to concur in a protocol of the Sublime Porte, allowing aliens to hold lands in Turkey.

THE SOUTH.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The Removal of Political Disabilities—Petitions of the Rebel Gens. Forrest and Cheatham.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

In the lower branch of the Legislature yesterday afternoon, Mr. PROSSER, from the Legislative Committee, presented the memorial of Gens. S. CHEATHAM, FORREST, and others, with whom a conference was held last week, asking the removal of their political disabilities, which was referred.

Mr. KIRCHEVAL announced that gentlemen were in the lobby with a memorial from citizens on the same subject, which they wished to submit. A recess of fifteen minutes was moved, and, after discussion, carried. Chancellor SHACKLEFORD (Radical) appeared at the bar and read a memorial, and briefly urged that the prayer be granted. Mr. HAMILTON, of Shelby, asked what guarantees of future peace could be given. Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE responded. He was plied with numerous questions, and for a while a scene of much excitement prevailed, the colored people in the galleries cheering loudly. Quiet was finally restored, and the House resumed business without taking action on the memorial.

The following communication from Gov. BROWNLOW was then read:

KNOXVILLE, July 31, 1868.

My high regard for the author of the inclosed letter and ordinance, Hon JNO. M. LEA; my confidence in his patriotism, to say nothing of the importance of the subject discussed, induced me to respectfully submit these documents for your calm and deliberate consideration.

(Signed,) W. G. BROWNLOW.

Mr. LEA's letter favors the removal of political disabilities from the disfranchised, and expressess a firm conviction that the measure would prove advantageous to the public interests.

The ordinance provides for submitting to a vote of the people an amendment to the State Constitution, conferring the right of suffrage on all males, white and colored of proper age, who are citizens of the State and of the United States. Should a majority of votes decide in favor of the amendment, then the present Legislature is constituted a State Convention with authority to meet and adopt the amendment.

The Senate referred the message and inclosures to a special joint committee. The House was notified and adopted, in lieu of the Senate proposition, a resolution declaring that the present is not the time to consider the franchise question, by the following vote—yeas 50, nays 20. The final action on the Senate proposition, as amended, will be taken today. The action of the House is received as a practical rejection of the overtures for an extension of the franchise.

The Florida Legislature.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The Legislature to-day passed a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a secret Police throughout the State, the number and pay to be at the discretion of the Governor.

The bill ordered to a third reading relative to the oath, &c., for telegraph operators, was not finally disposed of until to-day, when it was defeated. It proposed taxing all telegraph companies in the State $1 per mile for land lines and $15 on cables. The oath was to be the "iron-clad."

The Legislature will probably adjourn to-morrow night. The members are to receive thirty per cent. of their pay in currency and the balance in scrip.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Bills have passed the Legislature, authorizing the Governor to borrow $125,000; also regulating the municipal election in Charleston; also declaring vacant all offices held under the Provisional Government.

A favorable report was made from the Committee on an air line railroad from Charlotte to Atlanta.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Nothing of general interest was done in the House to-day.

The Senate, with one dissenting vote, passed a bill removing all political disabilities. It provides that all disabilities resting upon a citizen shall be removed upon his filing an application with the Probate Judge. No oath is required.

The Senate, by a vote of 13 to 12, the Lieutenant-Governor giving the deciding vote, passed the bill which had previously passed the House, authorizing the Governor to select one newspaper in each Congressional District, in which all the legal notices of every kind are to be inserted. It is thought the Governor will veto it.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

A resolution was offered in the House of the State Legislature to-day, to the effect that any person holding a municipal office in the State by virtue of any Military Commission, be removed, and all offices thus vacated shall be resumed by those removed by Military Commission, and be required to act in their respective capacities until the time for holding the election arrives.

The bill to incorporate the Georgia Air Line Railroad was made the special order for Monday.

The Cotton Crop in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Reports from the crops in Middle Georgia show that the plant is very small, but healthy. Unless the plant grows rapidly, not over half of what was made last year will be realized.

Accounts from Florida state that the worm is on the increase, especially among the Sea Island cotton. The rain causes the fruit to shed.

Two Negroes Hung by a Mob in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

On Friday night last two negroes, arrested for the murder of SAMUEL MCGWINE, near Grenada, some weeks since, were taken from the jail in Cofferville, Miss., by a large party of masked horsemen, carried a short distance from town and hanged. The jailor and Sheriff resisted the mob until overpowered. Some of the mob stated that the negroes had boasted that the Loyal League would prevent their execution, in the event of their conviction of the murder, and the mob were determined they should suffer for their crime.

Political Meetings in Richmond—A New Republican Paper to be Established.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

There was a large Conservative meeting held in this city this afternoon.

The Republican Committee held a meeting this evening and determined to buy the *New Nation* (newspaper) and establish an organ here; also to hold a Grant ratification meeting on Aug. 20. They are very much dissatisfied over the non-removal of office-holders under the fourteenth article.

The Kentucky Election—A Large Democratic Majority.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

There was a much larger vote polled in the State than anticipated. The returns from every county show large Democratic gains, and a falling off in the Republican vote. It is now probable that Gov. STEVENSON's majority will reach 70,000.

The Second Military District.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Gen. CANBY issued an order to-day, officially relinquishing the command of the Second Military District.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings of the International Commercial Convention at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1868.

The Commercial Convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, was invited to address the Convention. He complimented Portland, his native city, and spoke of the mortifying fact that fifty foreign steamers trade with New-York, and not one American. He thought the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty was the spirit of retaliation, injudicious, and he would be glad to have another made. He wished that vessels of war on the lakes might be taken off, and commerce bind the two people together. True reciprocity was really according to the golden rule, and if governed by that, the West and East would not be jealous of New-York. The action of the Federal Government had stripped New-York of her steam commerce, but she is not jealous of other sections. Inland commerce is four times as valuable as foreign commerce, and demanded protection as well. No one doubts the power of Congress to build light-houses on the coast, yet men hesitate as to its power to improve the navigation of our mighty rivers. As a New-Yorker, he would gladly hail the day when railroads should be completed from Halifax to the West.

Mr. PRINGLE, of Michigan, from the Committee on Reciprocal Commercial Relations between the United States and the Provinces, made a report setting forth the advantages of reciprocity politically. Neither side has reason to object; labor would be mutually united. Ten years' trial had doubled the commerce between the two countries, and since its abolishment it had shrunk to nearly the old limit. Taxation in the States can be so reduced and limited that all differences can be settled. As to the question of grain and cattle, the advantage of climate is really in favor of the States. The Canadian objections that the United States wish annexation are futile, as no reasonable body of men in the States seek it, except it is desired by the Canadians themselves.

The Committee presented resolutions, which were adopted, calling the early attention of Congress to the subject of free intercourse with the Dominion of Canada; that no time should be lost. Congress is strongly urged to appoint a special commission to form a commercial alliance or zollverein.

Senator CORBETT, from the Committee on Railroads Across the Continent, reported resolutions to the effect that the Convention is profoundly impressed with the important changes about to take place in the commercial relations of mankind by the completion of the great trans-continental railways; that the interest excited among Oriental nations, and the desire expressed by them to cultivate commercial relations, renders it our duty to complete these great enterprises and meet them; that in the judgment of this Convention two great continental railways are needed—one north and one south of the great central route; that the Convention respectfully urge upon Congress the patriotic duty of rendering adequate aid to insure the completion of these two routes; that the route to Puget Sound, affording the shortest route to Asia, promises great advantages to the entire country; that the projected railway on the 35th parallel of latitude is of no less vital importance; that the Convention recommend the completion of the line from Portland to the West, to connect with the Pacific and Atlantic road, as the shortest route, as well as connecting the lakes by the shortest way with the Atlantic.

An invitation was received from the Committee of Arrangements for the members of the Convention to take a sail down the bay, in the steamer *John Brooks*, this afternoon. It was accepted, and the thanks of the Convention returned.

Hon. AMASA WLAKER, of Massachusetts, addressed the Convention on the evils of a depreciated currency. Mr. CAIN, of Rutland, urged the immediate action of the Convention upon the business in hand, and the importance of an evening session. Judge RICE, of Augusta, urged the importance of hearing the opinion of the distinguished men present, and called on Hon. Mr. BLOW, of Missouri, who congratulated the Convention upon the reports of the Committees made this morning. He wished the discussion of political questions might be left out. The Convention had met to discuss the trans-continental railways. He discussed the great importance of the Northern and Southern routes.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Lake, River and Canal Navigations, reported resolutions favoring a coöperation of the United States with those States and Provinces interested in the enlargement of the existing canals, channels and other improvements of the St. Lawrence, as will admit vessels of 1,000 tons from Lakes Michigan and Superior to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and harbor to New-York. Also, that the great Western rivers not exclusively within the limits of a State have equal claims upon Congress under the constitutional authority to regulate commerce. Also, that a judicious system of expenditures for these national objects should be extended to the Pacific coast, as well as to the Atlantic and Northern coasts.

The report was accepted, and the resolutions adopted.

Hon. JOHN A. POOR moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting the resolutions on reciprocity; which motion was laid on the table.

A recess was then taken until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention assembled at 8 o'clock. Mr. MERRILL being absent, the first Vice-President, Hon. STEPHEN TOBIN, Mayor of Halifax, presided. He alluded briefly to the future connection of Halifax and San Francisco by continuous rail and to the Reciprocity Treaty. He said a Commissioner from the United States to negotiate such a treaty would be welcomed most heartily by the people of the Provinces as a harbinger of future peace and friendship.

A motion to reconsider the vote adopting the reciprocity resolution was taken up, and it was reconsidered by unanimous consent.

Hon. HENRY E. PRENTISS, of Bangor, spoke in favor of the lumber interest against reciprocity.

Mr. PRINGLE, of Michigan, replied, arguing the intimate relations existing in the interests of the people of the great Northern valley who are now separated by an arbitrary boundary. He represented a State having four times the lumber interests of Maine. His people for the general good would be content with reciprocity. Tariffs are to protect labor, but there is free trade in labor between the United States and Canada, so that free traders and protectionists may unite in favor of reciprocity on this Continent. The old treaty was annulled at a time when currency was most inflated and taxes highest, and farmers and manufacturers needed extra protection; but now that the emergency was passed we had better renew it.

Mr. DERBY, of Boston, spoke in favor of reciprocity. He said the fishermen of Massachusetts favored the renewal of the treaty, and argued that lumber was a prime necessity to all, and must not be protected for the benefit of the few. The lumbermen of Maine are protected by the distance every day growing greater as the Canadian lumbermen move further back into the country. It has also been protected by exemption when other manufactures were taxed five per cent.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Prince Edward's Island, spoke in favor of reciprocity.

Mr. PRENTISS briefly and forcibly replied to the three speakers. He said the free use of the St. Lawrence was an argument before the treaty, but during ten years we never used it. It is worthless, being too long and closed too much of the year. He knew how the question would be settled before he spoke, and his people knew it before they sent him.

The question was put and the resolution was adopted. Resolutions of thanks were adopted to the President and Vice-President for courtesy in presiding, to the Portland Steam Packet Company for providing a steamer for the excursion this afternoon, and to the citizens of Portland for attentions to the visitors.

Three cheers were given for our Provincial visitors, which were handsomely acknowledged by Mr. NASH, of Halifax.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

MISSOURI.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention—Speech of Gen. Shields.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The Democratic State Convention met at Mercantile Library Hall at 11 o'clock this morning, and effected a temporary organization by the appointment of Gen. ROBERT WILSON, of Andrew County, temporary Chairman, and J. N. EDWARDS and D. A. SUTTON Secretaries. After the appointment of Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization, Hon. SAMUEL F. GLOVER, of St. Louis, delivered a lengthy speech, by request, in which he reviewed the action since the war, and gave the Radical Party a severe handling. The Committee on Organization then reported Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, of Carroll County, formerly United States Senator from Illinois, as permanent President, with Vice-Presidents and Secretaries from each Congressional District; after which the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Democratic State Convention reassembled at 3 P. M., and after a report from the Committee on Credentials, Gen. SHIELDS was escorted to the chair and made a brief speech. It being announced that several delegations lacked a number of their members in consequence of the delegations of the Keokuk packet and the delay of some of the trains an adjournment until to-morrow was effected, when the platform will be adopted and nominations made.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Nevada Politics—News from the Whaling Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 4

The Nevada Democratic State Convention is called to meet at Carson, Sept. 30.

The Parepa-Rosa opera season opened last night to a $2,200 (gold) house.

The whaleship *Washington* arrived from Anydr Sea to-day. She was compelled to return for repairs, her boats being stove in by the ice. She reported whales scarce. She brings 400 barrels oil and 2,000 pounds bone.

She brings the following report of the whaling fleet up to July 12: Josephine, five whales; Massachusetts, Vineyard and Aurora, three whales each; Corinthian, six whales; Nautilus, Mortman, President, St. George, Comet and Helen Snow, two whales each, Oriole, Progress, Three Brothers, Trident, Champion, Florida, Count Bismarck, Concasta, Charles Howland, Eagle, Gayhead, George Howland, Helen Mar, James Allen, John Howland, one each; Lydia, Milo, Day, Ocean, Ohio, Onward, Rainbow, Reindeer, General Scott, A. Barnes, Monticello, Eagle, Awashinks, California, Circo, Daniel Webster, Eugenia, George, Islander, John Cowan, John Wells, clean.

The commercial news is unimportant.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, $1 70 for shipping. Legal tenders, 70.

The Steamer Constantine Ashore Near Victoria — Highwaymen on the Plains.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The Fur Company's steamer *Constantine* ran ashore July 31, in Plumber Pass, about 50 miles north of Victoria. It is reported she has four feet of water in her hold, but it is believed she will be got off without serious damage. Her passengers arrived safely at Victoria.

Late intelligence from Sitka announces the death of Lieut. LIVERMORE, who was accidentally shot while out hunting.

The English war-ship *Sparrow Hawk* had arrived at Victoria from the North, where she was sent to inquire into the Indian troubles, and punish the perpetrators of the late outrages. No satisfactory result was accomplished.

The Boise City, Idaho, stage was recently stopped on Blue Mountain by highwaymen and the mails rifled. All the registered letters of WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s express were robbed to the amount of $10,000.

Muster of the Massachusetts First Brigade—Presentation of the New-York Flag to the Montgomery Guard.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

At the muster ground of the First Brigade of the Volunteer Militia of the State this afternoon, at Hull, an elegant United States flag was presented to the Montgomery Guard, of the Ninth Regiment, by Mr. NEIL BRYANT, of New-York, the presentation speech being made by D. J. KIRWAN, who said that the gift was designed as a mark of the good wishes and sympathy of every honest and fair dealing man in New-York.

Capt. FINAN accepted the colors in a short speech, thanking the donors for their good wishes, and saying that he hoped the day would soon come when in a fairer field his company might contend for a banner that would be given to the company which should fairly win it. The occasion was made quite an ovation in camp; and both the gentlemen who presented the flag and the recipients were the heroes of the hour.

Major-Gen. BUTLER and his staff were present on the field to-day, and to-morrow he will inspect and review the troops. On Friday Gov. BULLOCK will be present, and according to custom the troops, of which there are some five thousand on the ground, will pass in review before him.

Republican Mass-Meeting at Lewiston, Me.—Speech by Gen. Logan.

LEWISTON, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Gen. J. A. LOGAN, of Illinois, addressed an immense mass-meeting in this city this evening. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Post No. 9 of the Grand Army of the Republic propose to tender him a complimentary serenade.

An Alleged Cattle Speculator in Custody.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

CHARLES PICKERING, formerly a banker of this city, arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois on Saturday last, charged with fraud in the sale of cattle on the Upper Lakes, left for Chicago last evening in charge of an officer.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Celebration of the Fourth of July in Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Honolulu advices to July 12 have been received.

The Fourth was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the Americans residing in Honolulu. The ceremonies commenced with a procession at midnight. Over one hundred persons bearing torches and transparencies, visited the American Legation and Consul's house. The United States steamer *Mohengo* fired a salute, a regatta took place, and in the evening a ball was given on the *Mohengo*.

The Chinese Embassy at Auburn—Their Visit to the Prison.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The Chinese Embassy, accompanied by a number of citizens, made the tour of the city this morning in carriages, going to the various points of interest. They were the observed of all observers as they passed through the streets. At 11:15 o'clock the Embassy visited the Prison, going through the entire institution, and witnessing the different enterprises carried on there with great interest. The discipline of the Prison is excellent under its present management, but the convicts could not resist the temptation to take a good look at the distinguished party. The march of the convicts to their dinner, with the lock-step and perfect order, seemed to be very interesting to the Chinese. Their visit evidently gave them a favorable impression of the American mode of punishing criminals. The tour through the Prison occupied about one hour and a half, when the party again took carriages for the residence of Secretary SEWARD.

The city was visited at 2 o'clock this afternoon by one of the heaviest rain storms that has been witnessed for years. This prevented the mower and reaper exhibition for the benefit of the Chinese, which was mentioned in yesterday's dispatch as to come off to-day.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The Buffalo Board of Trade, on motion of Hon J. T. HATCH, to-day appointed a committee of twenty-five to visit Niagara Falls and tender a public banquet to the Chinese Embassy.

Destruction of a Government Building by Fire at Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

A building, one hundred and thirty feet long, situated on the United States Arsenal grounds, used as a stable, wood house and hospital, was destroyed this morning by fire. The Government lost a large quantity of wood, two horses, harnesses, farm tools, hay and a fire engine. Major GILBRETH lost a valuable horse. The loss is estimated at $5,000, and it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. This is the second fire on the grounds within a month.

A Woman Shot on a Canal Boat by her Husband.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

MARY WETMORE, of Frankfort, Herkimer County, in this State, was shot on the canal boat *Charles R. Daniels*, last evening by her husband, MULFORD R. WETMORE, from whom she had applied for a divorce. The ball entered at the end of the jawbone and passed out near her eye. Mr. WETMORE has been committed for trial for an assault with intent to kill. The woman will probably recover.

The Anti-Union Movement in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The anti-union members held a caucus meeting last night. Nothing has yet transpired as to the result.

The local Government refused to have interviews with Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and other members of the Privy Council in Halifax. The Unionists do not favor a conciliation policy.

Failure of a Worcester Dry-goods Merchant.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

J. H. JENKINS & Co., dry-goods dealers, of this city, failed yesterday, and their liabilities are said to be over $50,000, including $30,000 to H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., of New-York, and $10,000 to JORDON, MARSH & Co., of Boston.

Sudden Death of an Editor at Natick, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

WASHINGTON CLAPP, editor of the Natick *Times*, while walking from his residence to his office in Natick this morning, was seized with an apoplectic fit and died in the street.

Nominations in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The Democrats and Republicans of the Twelfth District held their Conventions in Cincinnati to-day. N. J. TURNER, member of the State Board of Agriculture, was nominated by the Republicans. The Democrats nominated Hon. P. VAN TRUMP for reëlection to the seat he now holds.

The Abduction Case in Thompsonville, Conn.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

FRANCIS HAYTHORN, the missing girl from this place, was found at Bristol this morning and reached home at 11 o'clock this evening. ALBERT POTTER is still under arrest for her abduction, and will be examined to-morrow. The girl bore marks of violence when found, and was nearly stripped of her clothing.

Republican Congressional Nomination in Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Hon. J. C. CHURCHILL was to-day unanimously renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-second District.

Congressional Nomination in Maine.

ELLSWORTH. Me., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The Fifth District Republican Convention to-day nominated EUGENE HALL for Congress, to succeed Mr. F. A. PIKE. Mr. HALL has been a prominent member of the State Legislature for the past two years.

A Steamer Burned in Bristol.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The steamer *Pioneer*, on New-Found Lake, town of Bristol, was burned this morning.

Decease of Judge Potter, of New-Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

A dispatch from Flint, Mich., announces the death of Judge POTTER at that place on Monday. He was a distinguished citizen of New-Hampshire.

Hon. Gideon Welles at Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The steamer *Tallapoosa* from Washington, with Hon. GIDEON WELLES and party on board, passed up to the Norfolk Navy Yard to-day. They were received with a salute. The *Tallapoosa* is now at anchor off Fort Monroe.

Ohio Republican Congressional Nominations.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The Republican Convention in the First District, this morning, nominated Hon. BENJAMIN EGGLESTON for reëlection to Congress by acclamation. In the Second District, JOB STEVENSON was nominated on the third ballot.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Accounts from Texas confirm previous reports of the terrible condition of affairs in that State. The Sixteenth Infantry, recently ordered to Austin to assist in preserving order, has not yet arrived, and the rebels are carrying matters with a high hand. Murders of Union men and freedmen are of daily occurrence. Among the prominent victims last week was Hon. A. O. COOLY, of Fredericksburg, who was shot while standing in the door of his dwelling by a man named DIXON, who professed to be acting under the orders of the Kuklux Klan. COOLY was the only Union member of the State Senate under the Johnson Provisional Government, and during and since the war has made himself prominent for his devotion to Radical principles.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The President to-day accepted the resignation of Commissioner ROLLINS, which, it will be remembered, was tendered conditionally upon the confirmation of his successor, by indorsing it virtually as follows: "This resignation is accepted." He then forwarded it to Secretary MCCULLOCH, with instructions that it should be communicated to Commissioner ROLLINS as soon as possible.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were about $750,000, of which about two-thirds were for tax on whisky withdrawn from bond. The good effects of the new tax are already conspicuously shown in the increased receipts for tax, and the enhancement of bonded whisky about 150 per cent. The illicit distillers have not yet learned how to evade the stringent provisions of the new law.

It is understood that Mr. SPENCER KIRBY, at present Chief Clerk in the Assessor's Office of the Sixth New-York District, will be selected as one of the two Revenue Supervisors to be appointed for the State of New-York. Gov. ALEX. CUMMINGS is an applicant for the same position in Pennsylvania.

TROOPS FOR LOUISIANA.

Lieut.-Col. JOHN F. DEAN, of Gov. WARMOUTH's Staff, to-day presented to the President the resolutions recently passed by the Legislature of Louisiana, asking that troops may be sent to aid in keeping the peace in that State. Without comment the President received the resolutions and referred them to the Secretary of War for final action.

A UNION PAPER IN LOUISIANA.

BLACKBURN's *Homer Iliad*, published at Homer, Louisiana, the office of which was recently destroyed by the rebels, has been revived under the title of *Blackburn's Phœnix Homer Iliad*. Mr. BLACKBURN, who is now here, and who is the representative from the Fifth Louisiana District, says that if his office is destroyed again he will reëstablish it with the amended title of *Blackburn's Salamander Phœnix Homer Iliad*. His paper was printed without interruption during the war, as a consistent Union journal. He expresses a fear that unless the existing reign of terror is overthrown in his district, the Unionists of both colors will either be compelled to vote the Democratic ticket or not vote at all.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

The decrease in the gold balance in the Treasury in the forthcoming statement of the public debt will not be as large as has been anticipated, for the reason that the customs receipts for the months of June and July, instead of one month, have been used to meet the July interest, and the further fact that the Alaska appropriation will be accounted for in the month of August. The statement will not be made public until Friday.

WAR CLAIMS.

The old Board of Claims, organized by Secretary STANTON to examine and audit war claims, which could not properly be referred to either of the War Department Bureaus, was abolished some time since, and the new Board, comprising Brevet Maj.-Gen. HARDIE, Col. DEWITT CLINTON and Col. GIBSON, are hard at work. They have under consideration a claim for army clothing, furnished under contract, which involves a very large amount.

LIBBY PRISON.

The military authorities in Richmond have discontinued the use of Libby Prison as a place of confinement either for military or civil offenders, for the reason that it is unfit for such a purpose during the Summer season. It has been thoroughly cleaned, repaired and whitewashed, and compared with its condition during the war, when the rebels used it as a prison for Union soldiers, it is a respectable place.

WEST POINT VACANCIES.

The War Department is making strenuous efforts to fill up the vacancies from the Southern States in the Class of '68, at West Point. As the last examination for this year occurs on the 28th inst., applicants who have succeeded since the Southern members were elected in getting appointments, will have but little time to prepare themselves, and consequently many of them will be rejected.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS is reported to be convalescing from his illness to-night. Considerable excitement regarding him was occasioned yesterday by the fact that he had telegraphed to his favorite physician at Lancaster to come here forthwith, from which it was thought that his attack was more dangerous than it really was. It seems that the physician was in Baltimore, and Mr. STEVENS merely desired to see him regarding business matters.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR ALASKA.

A Collector of Customs for the District of Alaska, as authorized by the action of Congress, has not yet been appointed by the President, though several applications for the office are on file. It is not probable that any action will be taken in the matter until after the return to Washington of Attorney-General EVARTS, whose legal opinion is desired by the President, as to whether or not in consideration of the office having been created and not filled while the Senate was in session, an appointment can now be valid under the Tenure-of-office law. In the meanwhile, Special Treasury Agent DODGE is performing the duties of Collector of that district.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has had numerous callers to-day, having interest in the appointment of Supervisors under the new Revenue law. The many applications for these positions are being backed by the strongest array of influence that can possibly be obtained by the parties anxious for appointment. There are probably not less than one hundred and fifty applications from New-York City alone. Mr. MCCULLOCH has not yet considered any of the names recommended by Commissioner ROLLINS for appointment.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

Gen. GRANT has recommended the remission of the remainder of the sentences and the release from imprisonment of all persons now in confinement under sentence of Military Commissions, organized under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, in the States where the said acts have ceased to be operative.

SENATOR ROSS.

Senator ROSS, of Kansas, will leave here to-morrow for his home in that State.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

The Examining Committee, appointed to examine into the condition of the office of the Assistant Treasurer and Treasurer of the Branch Mint at San Francisco, have forwarded, to the Secretary of the Treasury, a very satisfactory report.

PASSPORTS AT PORTO RICO.

The United States Consul at Porto Rico writes to the State Department that the requirement for passports has been reëstablished on that island. He also says that, on account of the appearance of the cholera at Havana, vessels from that port are not admitted into the ports of Porto Rico.

THE PRACTICE-SHIP PORTSMOUTH.

The practice-ship *Portsmouth*, connected with the Naval Academy, will leave her moorings opposite the Academy, on Thursday next, under command of Lieut.-Commandant JOSEPH SKERRETT, for a short cruise with the naval apprentices. It is stated that she will not return until the arrival of the midshipmen, who are now on their annual Summer expedition.

The United States ship *Dale*, which left here some weeks since to traverse the Chesapeake Bay and other places, having the Junior Class of "middies" on board for practice, is daily expected.

THE HEALTH OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

The health of Mr. STEVENS has somewhat improved. He had an attack of diarrhœa, which caused some uneasiness, but that has been checked and he is now more comfortable, and expects to leave for his home in a few days.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Henry Goodfellow, Judge Advocate, has been ordered to repair to this city and report to the Judge Advocate-General for temporary duty. Brevet Col. R. F. Bernard, First Cavalry, has been released from recruiting service and ordered to join his regiment. Brevet Capt. J. P. Sawyer, First Artillery, has been detailed as Recorder of the Board of Officers to devise and report upon a system of artillery tactics now in session in Baltimore. Brevet Col. John Mendenhall, Captain Fourth Artillery, has been detached as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Military Division of the Atlantic on the staff of Gen. Hancock.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Speech in Boston of Hon. Wm. Whiting on National Politics.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Hon. WM. WHITING, Ex-Solicitor of the War Department, delivered his promised address on political affairs in the Institute Hall, at the Highlands, this evening, by invitation of a number of the leading Republicans of the city. The hall was crowded with a fine audience, who gave the most careful attention to the words of the speaker and quite frequently applauded and cheered his sentiments. Rev. A. J. PATTERSON, Universalist, presided, and introduced the speaker in a flattering manner.

The first portion, or introductory of his address, consisted of a clear and compact review of the national legislation and public events of the past four years. Then a brief argument of the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts was entered into, and a quotation made from the speaker's own work on the war powers of the Government, to show that two years before these acts were passed or even framed in Congress, he had held that such a course as they provide for was constitutional, and, in fact, was the only course that could be adopted. Next a caustic review of the history of the Democratic Party was presented, and its past and present doings and character brought vividly to mind. Summing up this review, he declared that now the leaders of that party in the South are sturdy and veteran rebels, secessionists and veteran officers, whose hands are dyed in the blood of Union soldiers. And in the North they are such as VALLANDIGHAM, PENDLETON, SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Their candidates for President and Vice-President have been selected because of their sympathy with the rebels, and their supposed capacity to follow out their plans.

The programme of this Democratic Party for the coming Presidential term, was next considered and criticised. Remembering the assassination of President LINCOLN, he did not believe that those who had participated in the war would allow the life of one man to stand between them and what they call their rights. If the conscience, the moderation, or the loyalty of Mr. SEYMOUR should prove an impediment in the path, some way would be found of placing FRANK BLAIR in the White House, and then surely, the Administration would be controlled by the rebels, for the Democrats of the North, in order to do anything, must join with the rebels of the South, and give up to them, and thus abandon all its principles of loyalty, patriotism and freedom. It is the deliberate intention of the Southern rebels to get back by and through the President and the Democratic Party, all they have lost by the war, if it costs another rebellion. They mean to use the Democratic Party as they did before and during the war. The spirit of treason in them is not crushed; secession is not dead; the great majority of the people in the South are yet disloyal; and entertaining such opinions as they do, is it not natural that they should make every possible effort to regain what they can out of the wreck? The means by which our enemies could make sure that another rebellion would be successful was the next point examined. He held, first, that they could destroy the military power of the Government, and this by preventing armies from being raised or maintained. And the first step to inaugurate a successful rebellion is to destroy the national credit by repudiation. The second would be to get possession of the State Governments of the rebel States; and the last to get control of the General Government and of the Treasury, and of the officers of the army and navy, and to turn out by force of arms the loyal members of Congress, take possession of the capital, and treat all loyal persons who oppose this scheme of revolutionary reconstruction as rebels, against whom the entire war power of the country might and would be used. These are the means that the South demand shall be used. It follows, if these revolutionary and incendiary schemes are carried out, that all the acts of Congress relating to matters of foreign and domestic policy since the Spring of 1865, are void, and the whole Government in every department will be broken up root and branch.

The scheme of repudiating the national debt was handled by the speaker in a clear and bold manner. He asserted that taxing the bonds simply meant repudiation. If the Congress can repudiate any portion of its obligation to make payments, it can, by the same right, repudiate the whole, and refuse by law, to pay any part of the interest or principal. It was precisely by this process that the Confederacy taxed its treasury notes one hundred cents on the dollar, to the amount of $640,947,945, and compelled the holders to take four per cent. bonds. But as every one saw that the power which could tax the currency could tax the bonds out of existence, the result was that within a few months after they passed their taxing act they could not borrow money at any rate. Their next loan was obtained by robbing the bank vaults of $2,000,000 in gold. One objection to this rebel scheme of taxing the bonds is that it cannot be honestly done; another is that Congress cannot pass any law impairing the obligation of the United States to pay its entire debt, principal and interest, according to the terms of the original contract, without violating the provisions of the fourth section of article fourteen of the Constitution. The obligation to pay the interest is part of the debt as clearly as the obligation to pay the principal. If Congress can authorize the Treasurer to refuse payment of any part of the interest, it can authorize him to refuse payment of interest *in toto*, or to refuse to pay the principal. The more plausible but disguised form of repudiation advocated by the rebels and other Democrats, is the so-called payment of the bonds by a new issue of what they used to call "shin-plasters." Strange to say, remarked the speaker, this is the scheme of those who belonged to the hard money party. Who does not know that issuing any legal-tender notes exceeding in amount $450,000,000 in all, is against the law and in plain violation of the pledge of the Government in its legislative and executive departments? The original creation of legal-tender notes, opposed by Democrats, was justified only as a war measure under the war powers—a measure of absolute necessity. The pledge of the public faith as to the amount of these notes in the act of June 30, 1864, is a contract with every holder of any public security of the United States—either bond or greenback. It constitutes a part of the value of every such bond or note. To disregard that pledge would be to violate the honor of the country—to introduce a flood of depreciated currency, and all the ruin which would overwhelm the commercial and industrial classes. The plan of funding the debt at a lower rate of interest, as honorably proposed by the Republicans, will prove an utter failure if Congress takes the first step toward the evasion of the national obligations. Unsullied national honor, undoubted national credit will not only relieve the burden of taxation, but will be our greatest safeguard against foreign war or fresh rebellion. The first step toward building up our credit is to bring back a sound currency. A flood of greenbacks will never bring to the people's doors cheap food, cheap fuel, cheap clothes, and plenty to do. Does anybody wish to see the taxes lifted from the shoulders of the rich and laid upon the poor? Then let him vote for those who want a debased currency. For, whether he perceives it or not, a currency that is constantly depreciating imposes a constantly increasing tax on every poor man's house, his farm, his food, his clothes, and on everything he owns or consumes. Suppose the Democrats and rebels were to succeed in forcing Congress to enter upon the mad scheme of repudiating national obligations for the purpose of saving money, where would they stop? Would any person be safe in any transaction with the Treasury if the obligations to pay according to contract were not held sacred? It has been said that the bonds were sold for currency, and that therefore the United States are justified in paying its debts in currency, although it promised to pay in gold. This is not the worst of it. It is proposed to depreciate the value of that currency before making the payment, by issuing legal tenders sufficient to meet the debt. The real effect of such a so-called payment of the bonds would be to compel the holder of a promise of the United States to pay a certain sum in gold, with interest in gold, to receive in satisfaction another promise to pay the same amount, without interest, on demand, when it is well known that the United States have neither the intention nor the means of keeping the promise. This way of paying bonds would reach the same result as if Congress should at once refuse to pay any more interest on the debt, and convert all the bonds into greenback currency. The speaker did not see why the currency should then be worth more than twenty cents on the dollar, and the bondholder would get back about one-fifth of what he lent to the Government. This is what some men call justice.

Every one knows, further said the speaker, that these bonds, promising to pay coin for principal and interest, were sold for all they would bring in the markets of Europe and the United States. They were sold at the market value. They were not worth par. They are not worth par to-day. Nobody pays par for bonds which are in terms and by statute payable in coin. Why did they not bring par when they were originally issued—why not now? Because there was, and is, some risk in taking them. In buying the note of a private person you give for it a price proportioned to his honesty and his ability to pay. The same considerations apply to national bonds. When our bonds were issued, we were in the midst of a struggle for existence. It was by no means certain how the struggle would result. The Democratic Party declared the war a failure, and tried to make it so. They refused to risk their money in the hands of the Government. But the more loyal men came to the rescue; they hazarded their money. They paid for the bonds the highest price at which they could be sold to the friends of the United States in any part of the world. They bravely and patriotically took the risk when all was dark and gloomy. Suppose that risk had turned against them. They would have lost all. And now, because they came forward and put into the hands of Government the means by which it saved the country, will the country turn round and try to rob them by repudiation? The public debt is a system of mutual pledges. Let us not, said the speaker, cheat each other. They tell us that the bonds are held only by the rich aristocracy. If this were true would it be any reason why we should become a nation of swindlers? Is not property to be held as sacred in the hands of one citizen as of another! But this assertion is not true. The bonds are held for the benefit of all classes. The savings banks hold $100,000,000, nearly one twenty-fifth of the whole debt of the United States. The savings institutions of Massachusetts held $25,000,000, those in Rhode Island $15,000,000 more. The number of depositors in New-York, "whose hard earnings depend upon the national faith," is $488,501, in Massachusetts $316,000.

Leaving this question of the debt, the speaker gave a look at the Republican platform, and made a fine closing by eulogizing GRANT and COLFAX, and showing their claims on the loyal voters of the country.

At the conclusion of the address a vote of thanks was given to the speaker, and the meeting adjourned. The interest of the occasion was heightened by the performance of a band of music. VIGIL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Gen. Meade's Order Assuming Command.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—I. In conformity with General Orders No. 55, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 28, 1868, Major-Gen. MEADE hereby assumes command of the Department of the South, composed of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

II. Posts and disposition of troops in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina will remain to the present as now ordered, and commanding officers of posts will report direct to these headquarters.

III. The Departmental staff will, for the present be the same as the staff of the late Third Military District. All General staff officers and others on staff duties, not specially assigned by the War Department, will report by letter to these headquarters, through their respective chiefs of Staff Department.

By order of Major-Gen. MEADE.
S. F. BARSTOW, A. A. A. G.

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, from Havana Aug. 1, arrived at this port yesterday. Purser J. E. HUERTAS will accept our thanks for courtesies.

The Cholera in Havana.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.

The health of the city continues to improve, and the cholera has now ceased to excite much interest. We give below the number of cases and deaths having occurred from July 1 to July 30:

	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
July 1......	113	57	July 16	83	[illegible]
July 2......	122	[illegible]	July 17......	64	[illegible]
July 3......	138	67	July 18......	100	[illegible]
July 4......	163	73	July 19......	69	[illegible]
July 5......	144	79	July 20......	41	[illegible]
July 6......	145	70	July 21......	45	[illegible]
July 7......	157	74	July 22......	39	[illegible]
July 8......	170	97	July 23......	57	[illegible]
July 9......	119	78	July 24......	39	[illegible]
July 10......	138	74	July 25......	39	[illegible]
July 11......	96	77	July 26......	34	[illegible]
July 12......	101	55	July 27......	31	[illegible]
July 13......	86	48	July 28......	28	[illegible]
July 14......	75	49	July 29......	14	[illegible]
July 15......	69	40	July 30	11	[illegible]
Totals......				2,525	1,371

The yellow fever has not increased in violence, but the cases, though few in number, are generally unusually fatal.

The Sunken Steamer Morning Star—Appearance of the Wreck.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Aug. 4.

Before the close of the present week, it is highly probable, the hull of the ill-fated steamer *Morning Star*, which was lately sunk by collision with the bark *Cortlandt*, will have been raised from her bed in the bottom of Lake Erie, and placed in CAMPBELL, OWEN & Co.'s dry-dock, in this city, where she is to be repaired. On Friday last her bows were raised entirely out of the water, so as to expose a portion of the engine-room, and the hull was dragged by the *Northwest* a distance of twenty or thirty feet, with the hope that the motion might cause the stern part to come to the surface. It did not, however; the steamer's hull remained in the mud, and the fact necessitated the employment of additional buoys to raise her entirely.

The appearance of the wreck—as much of it as can be seen—is that of great destruction, and the fact of her going down so soon after the collision is now easily accounted for. Her stem, including the forefoot, dead-wood, planks and timbers, for a distance of twenty or twenty-five feet, is entirely torn away, leaving a tremendous hole, through which the water must have poured with fearful velocity. It is possible, however, that the steamer may have struck heavily on her nose when she reached the bottom, which would aid materially in displacing her timbers. Her upper works are pretty generally smashed up, but have been held to the main part of the ship by the rudder chains. The air in the cabins becoming compressed as the steamer went down, seems to have had much to do with breaking them up, and it is possible the hull may have been similarly affected. When she is fully raised, however, this will be fully determined. The steamer's engine does not appear to have been injured much. Her boilers are badly damaged. The hot plates having come suddenly in contact with the cold water contracted greatly, and aided by the immense pressure of the water, were dented inwardly and broken in several places. This discovery was made by an attempt to pump air into them to exclude the water and make them aid in buoying up the hull.

Particulars of the New Fenian Movement—Very Reliable Private Advices.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Press and Times, Aug. 3.

The Fenians are making active preparations for an early movement. We learn from reliable private sources that the time and manner of the invasion has been decided on at the recent conference in Buffalo during the month of August, the movement will take place. There will be no scattering of forces this time. The principal body of Fenians is formed east of Illinois. All those not immediately situated in the Eastern States and New-York, east of Elmira and Oswego, will congrgate on the Niagara River, about 12,000 men. The remainder will be congregated near Ogdensburg—about 14,000 men. The concentration of the troops will be effected with the utmost rapidity, and the invasion effected from these two points. The final preparations are now being made all over the States. The two companies here in Nashville are completing their organization. Last night the first company organized by electing Capt. M. J. HOUSTON, a soldier in the regular army for fifteen years, and who was almost literally riddled with balls in Indian fights, and during the recent war, to command. The other company will hold an election in a day or two. We look for stormy times among our Fenian friends in a few days.

PERSONAL.—List of Americans registered at F. W. TUCKER & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending 16th July, 1868:—Henry C. Southworth, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard, Miss Melanie B. Duryee, Miss Isabel H. Deming, Mrs. H. L. Packer and daughter, W. S. Packer, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Bellamy, Miss C. C. Talmen, T. H. Harris and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hilton Scribner, H. B. Kimberly, C. S. Marshall, Cyrus W. Field and family, E. S. Sanford, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Smith, Mrs. R. W. Howes, Miss Howes, Lieut. L. L. Howes, U. S. A., E. M. Felt, Chas. N. Lee, Thomas G. Lee, James Harriman and family, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Jr., Dr. W. Y. Provost and wife, Mrs. W. T. Hatch, Miss Hatch, C. G. Sawyer, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thompson, Philadelphia; Nathan H. Sanford, Miss Silliman, New-Haven, Conn.; Sam. Love, Louisville; Sydney Bishop, Bridgeport, Conn.; John S. Peschine, Mrs. Emily L. Peskine, G. W. Peters, E. H. Morrison, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Dr. Guy, D. W. Guy, Oxford, O.; James N. Granger, Providence, R. I.; M. Cook, Chicago; Col. John B. Johnston, Miss Ida Johnston, Baltimore; Benj. Vaughan, Alfred Vaughan, Rhode Island.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Mr. Pendleton's Speech at Cincinnati—He Questions the Validity of the Debt—He Reaffirms the Greenback Theory—Necessity for Vigor and Vigilance to Defeat the Copperheads.

THE BEECHES, Monday, July 27, 1868.

On Friday evening, July 24, Mr. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, (the eagle of the West and quondam candidate of the Democrats,) made a speech in Sixth-street Market-space, (Cincinnati,) to a large assemblage of the Copperhead Democracy. Mr. PENDLETON is, for a politician, quite fair, and has none of the plausible hypocrisy which distinguishes SEYMOUR. Mr. PENDLETON did not belong (as SEYMOUR did) to an original Democratic family, but has gone into the business on speculation, but yet conducts it in an honorable way. The *Gazette* and *Commercial*, at Cincinnati, republish the speeches of their opponents, and thus gives their readers a fair chance to see both sides. So I got the speech of the Young Eagle and read it, (a thing I seldom do to speeches,) to know what the Copperheads could say. Mr. PENDLETON, and his Chief-of-Staff, (a much abler man than he,) GEORGE PUGH, both see that in fact there is nothing they can make anything of in the West, but debt, taxation, and greenbacks—and nothing can be made of these, but by assuming (as SEYMOUR did at Cooper Institute) that all the millions of money we own, and all the millions we have to pay, are created by Republicans; that there need have been no war, but for Republicans, and no taxes to pay but for Republicans. Well, I admit at once that the debt and taxes are consequences of the war, and I admit also, that if war was worse than slavery and secession, then it ought not to have been; and I admit further, that if there be so little honesty or patriotism in the country, that it is unwilling to have taxes to pay interest on that debt and support the Government, then the sooner we give over the Government to the Copperhead Democracy, who will refuse to pay the interest, the better. The sooner we give over the Government to TOOMBS and WISE, and WADE HAMPTON and HUMPHREY MARSHALL, the better; for these Copperhead eagles may as well know, first as last, that on the revival of Copperheadism, it will not be these Western eagles, but the Southern vultures who will rule this nation, and rule it with a rod of thorns.

But what does the young Copperhead say? Is there any Democrats in New-York (and I suppose from SEYMOUR's speech at Cooper Institute there must be a good many) who believe that the debt of the United States is an honest debt, and ought to be paid, and if there be any who think the bonds should be paid in gold, I want them to attend to what Mr. PENDLETON says, for I assure you he speaks the sentiments of the entire Democratic Party of the West. Let no one misunderstand or mistake this matter at all, Mr. PENDLETON is calling in question the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, not merely in regard to its mode, but in regard to its substance.

Mr. PENDLETON says, "that amendment proposes proscription in the States to all who gave aid and comfort to the rebellion. That amendment proposes to deny them the right to question the solidity of the public debt. I suppose to question it, as I shall do to-night, is to be held as a crime." Mr. PENDLETON then questions the right of the amendment, and questions the validity of the public debt, which that amendment is intended to secure; for that is the only meaning of his language. He says, it will be called a crime, and morally I think it is. But the point for the commercial, banking, fund-holding people of New-York to answer is, where is there any guarantee for their bonds or their property, if a party comes into power whose best leader utters such a speech as that? There is, you say, a Republican Congress to make a breakwater against a debt-denying President! Flatter not yourselves with that. Let the people of the United States elect a President, on the Tammany Hall platform, no matter who he is, and the Republican Congress will not uphold you one week. Once let the able, upright, and patriotic leaders of the Republican Party feel that they are not upheld by the public sentiment of the people, and they will stand aside and let the mob take its course. The public credit will fall at once into ruin, and banks and commerce go together. The country was never more prosperous than it is to-day; but you will exchange this prosperity for the deepest adversity. About this there can be no mistake. But it is in the power of the commercial and banking interest of New-York City to arrest this. They can put themselves on the side of honor and honesty, and when once they exert their political influence they will find it felt and obeyed by the people.

But you will say Mr. SEYMOUR is honest. What did that ever pass for with the Democratic Party when their Convention said something else? Not only Mr. PENDLETON but the London *Times*, and all disinterested spectators, agree that the Tammany Hall platform is clearly and explicitly that of PENDLETON's theory—repudiating all payment of the bonds in gold. Nay. Mr. PENDLETON, at Cincinnati, charges it on the Republican Party, as a crime, that the Chicago platform proposes to pay the public debt in gold, and offers, on the part of the Copperhead Democracy to pay it in greenbacks. It is a great mistake to suppose there is the least change of ground on their part.

Mr. PENDLETON, in his speech, says: "But the Republican Party says these bonds shall not be paid in greenbacks, and they shall not be paid at all for forty years. Reduce the interest and extend the time. No, gentlemen, that is not the true policy. Pay the debt and stop the interest entirely."

Now, there is no power to pay the debt, except by the issue of greenbacks. Hence Mr. PENDLETON comes flat down on his original proposition made in the canvass of 1867, to pay the public debt in greenbacks. And this is the Tammany Hall platform exactly, and it is precisely what every Western Democrat, and some of the Republicans, mean. How will the bankers, merchants and fundholders evert this calamity? By the election of Gen. GRANT, you will say. How will you elect GRANT without exertion, without spirit, and without care or effort? Political success cannot be got by taking things for granted. Politics are like any business—you must work to succeed. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance, and the price of all succes in conflicts of life is the same. I said that without a miracle to the country we should carry twenty-seven States; but we certainly will never carry them without an effort. The Copperheads never sleep. They are venomous, bitter, longing for some chance to wreak upon Republicans political vengeance for the conquest of the South and the establishment of liberty. They believe to-day as much as ever that secession was right and negro slavery necessary to Democratic success. Mr. CHASE, it is said, had some beautiful theory of bringing back the Democratic Party to Democratic principles, and, considering union and freedom as facts established, reform that prostituted body and reëstablish its virtue. It was an Utopian dream. You can as easily bring a harlot back to decency and purity. Look at it. There you have TOOMBS and WISE, PENDLETON and PUGH, SEYMOUR and VALLANDIGHAM, with every wolf and owl and bat, which ever inhabited Democratic dens, in full howl against every idea and every policy which have been dear to the loyal, patriotic hearts of the country. Will you, honest men and loyal soldiers, remain quiet and wait till this vast herd of animals roll over you and crushes the credit, the commerce, and the loyalty of the country? If you do you will deserve the fate which you will assuredly meet. For myself, I have seen the judgments of God overruling the inventions of men, and I look with confidence to the defeat and overthrow of all men and parties who would change or counteract the great moral revolution which has restored liberty to men and success to the Union.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

STATE POLITICS.

Hon. John A. Griswold's Letter of Acceptance.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

Hon. John A. Griswold:

DEAR SIR: The Union Republican Convention of the State of New-York, assembled in Syracuse on the 8th inst., placed you in nomination for the office of Governor of the State. Its officers were charged to convey to you official information of the fact, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

We accompany the discharge of so agreeable a duty with an assurance of the unanimity which impressed the result—a unanimity not only indicative of your zealous support, but, as we think, a pleasing presage of your election by the people.

The inviolability of every national obligation, the graduation of taxation strictly by the public wants, integrity in dispensing government, and economy in all its departments, were greatly desired by the Convention; and it solemnly resolved that the flag which survived wasting war and surmounted rebellion shall assert and protect American rights everywhere, in all citizens, native and adopted alike.

We are sure that such opinions are also yours—made possible by the durable achievements of the veterans of the land, and of the veterans of the sea, with whose tremendous sacrifices we know that you sympathize.

We have the honor, Sir, in behalf of the Convention, to tender you the nomination for the office of Governor of the State of New-York. We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN COCHRANE,
President of Convention.

WM. H. GLEASON, C. W. GODDARD and others, Vice-Presidents.

E. A. CARPENTER, JOSEPH H. ELLERY, W. M. POTTER and others, Secretaries.

MR. GRISWOLD'S ACCEPTANCE.

TROY, July 27, 1868.

Gen. John Cochrane, President:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication officially announcing my nomination as candidate for Governor, by the Convention held on the 8th inst. The evidence of confidence thus conveyed by the representatives of the Union Republican Party of the great State of New-York, is a compliment I most deeply appreciate, and for which I beg to express to the Convention through you, its presiding officer, my sincere thanks.

In responding to your letter, my design was to comment, somewhat at length, upon the political issues of the pending campaign—hence the delay in my reply. On reflection, however, I am impressed with the belief that for the present, the announcement of the principles, policy, and intentions of the two political parties in their respective conventions, is quite sufficient. The issues are squarely made. They are pronounced in no uncertain language, but are clear, distinct, and unmistakable. Upon them, without comment or argument, I should feel safe in awaiting the verdict which is to be rendered through the ballot-box in November next.

It remains for the loyal and considerate people of this country to decide whether the path of safety lies in the election of a President who shall decide null and void all laws enacted by Congress since the voluntary withdrawal of the representatives of the late rebel States; who shall compel the army to undo all that has been done in the reconstruction and restoration of those States to their "proper practical relation" to the Union; who shall if necessary to accomplish this purpose, drive the National Congress from the capital at the point of the bayonet and again plunge the country into a state of anarchy and revolution. After the terrible scourgings of a four years war, more formidable in its magnitude and devastating in its effects than was ever before waged for the destruction of an established Government, the Union Republican Party adopt as their motto the language of the great captain whose military genius carried us safely through the conflict, and upon whose clear judgment, profound loyalty and earnest patriotism we now depend, "let us have peace." Peace alone can restore to us our former commercial prosperity, solve all the pending intricate problems of finance, and make us what we should be, the nation of all others leading the van in the progress of Christian civilization.

Through the potent but noiseless voice of the ballot, the people are to decide whether there shall be expunged from the statute book laws which have removed from the national escutcheon the disgraceful stain of human slavery, and stricken the shackles from four millions of human beings; which pledge the power of the Government to the protection of its subjects in all their rights of life, liberty and property; and which demand that hereafter every member of the great family of nations shall respect American citizenship as they respect the national flag—whether that citizenship comes of birth or adoption. Are we prepared to strike from the Constitution the amendment just placed there which provides that the loyal voting population of the North shall not be outweighed by the non-voting population of the South; that the debt incurred in saving the life of the nation shall be held sacred, and the debt incurred for its destruction shall never be imposed upon the people?

These are among the questions to be solved. The work of reconstruction is now well nigh completed. It has thus far been in the hands of those who saved the nation from its destroyers. There could be no indemnity for the past, but such security as could be provided for the future was demanded, and has been obtained so far as the measures of Congress have been adopted by the States lately in rebellion. Shall this unfinished work go on to a full and final consummation, or shall the ship of State again be launched on the stormy sea of revolution, guided and manned by those whose failure to destroy was because of the superior power of the loyal, who were determined to save the Republic?

Passing from these questions of national importance, which are submitted alike to the people of every commonwealth, we turn to subjects that concern alone the citizens of the Empire State, and which must receive the most careful and vigilant consideration.

With a population of 4,000,000, situated geographically as the natural thoroughfare from the fruitful and almost boundless West to the seaports of the East, every proper facility for commercial transit should be encouraged and promoted. The State of New-York at an early period signalized her farsightedness and enterprise by the construction of artificial water communications connecting the waters and the commerce of Erie and Champlain with the Hudson River. It would be difficult to estimate, or even to imagine, the benefits that have resulted from this wise liberality, not only to this State, but to other States of the Union. The canals are eminently the property of the people, and should be protected and fostered as such. Holding to the strictest economy those in whose immediate charge these public works are reposed, it must not be forgotten that the cost of their construction and maintenance results to the good of all, and no local considerations or jealousies should be permitted to stand in the way of their efficiency.

Our canals and railroads are the great arteries through which flows the life-sustaining blood of the State. Next to the education of the people, means of intercommunication and commerce are the most important to their success and happiness.

Should I be elected to the high position for which my name has been kindly presented, I need not give assurances that my best efforts shall be addressed to these and all the other varied and important interests of our State.

With great respect, I am very truly, &c.,

JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Ex-Gov. Seymour's Letter Accepting the Democratic Nomination.

UTICA, Aug. 4, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: When, in the City of New-York, on the 11th ult., in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention, you tendered to me its unanimous nomination as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, I stated I had no words "adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body has shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our country. But I have been caught up by the whelming tide which is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import; as one of its members I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in political or private life."

I then stated that I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter, as is the customary form. I see no reason, upon reflection, to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the Convention.

I have delayed the mere formal act of communicating to you in writing what I thus publicly said, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. Its acts since the adjournment of the Convention show an alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have, a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years. Thoughtful men feel that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge. The Congressional party has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but it also holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit, in view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks. It did not therefore adjourn, but took a recess, to meet again if its partisan interests shall demand its reassembling. Never before in the history of our country has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude toward its electors. Under its influence, some of the States organized by its agents are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors, and the first bold steps are taken to destroy the rights of suffrage. It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see in such action the proof that there is, with those who shape the policy of the Republican Party, motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold political power; that there is a dread of some exposure which drives them on to acts so desperate and so impolitic.

Many of the ablest leaders and journals of the Republican Party have openly deplored the violence of Congressional action and its tendency to keep up discord in our country. The great interests of our Union demand peace, order, and a return to those industrial pursuits without which we cannot maintain the faith or honor of our Government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties. The hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the costs of living made by the direct and indirect exactions of Government. Our people are harassed by the heavy and frequent demands of the taxgatherer. Without distinction of party, there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence, and shall lift off the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country. Yet at this moment those in power have thrown in the Senate Chamber and Congressional Hall new elements of discord and violence. Men have been admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States, with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent, without military protection. These men are to make laws for the North as well as the South. These men, who, a few days since, were seeking as suppliants that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are to-day the masters and controllers of the actions of those bodies. Entering them with minds filled with passions, their first demands have been that Congress shall look upon the States from which they come as in conditions of civil war; that the majority of their populations, embracing their intelligence, shall be treated as public enemies; that military forces shall be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and that there shall be no peace and order at the South save that which is made by arbitrary power. Every intelligent man knows that these men owe their seats in Congress to the disorder in the South; every man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder, but that every motive springing from the love of power, of gain, of a desire for vengeance, prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists, they are independent of the wills or wishes of their fellow-citizens. While confusion reigns, they are the dispensers of the profits and the honors which grow out of a government of mere force. These men are now placed in positions where they cannot only urge their views of policy, but where they can enforce them. When others shall be admitted in this manner from the remaining Southern States, although they will have in truth no constituents, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of this Union living in nine of the great States. In vain the wisest members of the Republican Party protested against the policy that led to this result. While the chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of the war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits for the support of themselves and their families, and are trying by the force of their example to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry, not only essential to their well-being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our common country, we see that those who, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitations of civil convulsion into positions of honor and profit, are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation. And they clamorously insist that they are the only friends of our Union—a Union that can only have a sure foundation in fraternal regard and a common desire to promote the peace, the order and the happiness of all sections of our land.

Events in Congress since the adjournment of the Convention have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back economy, simplicity and justice in the administration of our national affairs. Many Republicans have heretofore clung to their party who have regretted the extremes of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith that while the action of their political friends has been mistaken, their motives have been good. They must now see that the Republican Party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a wise and peaceful policy, whatever its motives may be. It is a misfortune, not only to a country, but to a governing party itself, when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition. It has been the misfortune of the Republican Party that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the Executive, to trammel the judiciary, and to carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party, it has ever been found that the sober judgments of its ablest leaders did not control. There is hardly an able man who helped build up the Republican organization who has not within the past three years warned it against its excesses, who has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the interests of the country called for; or, if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from its ranks. If this has been the case heretofore, what will be its action now with this new infusion of men who, without a decent respect for the views of those who had just given them their positions, begin their legislative career with calls for arms, with demands that their States shall be regarded as in a condition of civil war, and with a declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States whenever they can persuade or force Congress to bring forward new articles of impeachment?

The Republican Party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action, and to assure the peace and good order of society. The election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes, but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and reëstablishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires. I am sure that the best men of the Republican Party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the South. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right-thinking man.

I have no mere personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States, can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demands. It is not merely to float with popular currents, without a policy or a purpose. On the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities. Its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power. It gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages. It declares the right of the people "to be secure in their persons, houses, and papers against unreasonable searches and seizures. That Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press, or the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances. It secures the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury."

No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the Presidential office unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people expressed in a constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities. He must be ready to uphold the free exercise of religion. He must denounce measures which would wrong personal or home rights, or the religious conscience of the humblest citizen of the land. He must maintain, without distinction of creed or nationality, all the privileges of American citizenship.

The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust teaches him that no one can do the duties of the office of President unless he is ready not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad, but to suffer from the censure of the good who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations. There are no attractions in such positions, which deceive my judgment, when I say that a great change is going on in the public mind. The mass of the Republican Party are more thoughtful, temperate and just than they were during the excitements which attended the progress and close of the civil war. As the energy of the Democratic Party springs from their devotion to their cause and not to their candidates, I may with propriety speak of the fact that never in the political history of our country has the action of any like body been hailed with such universal and widespread enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Democratic Convention. With this the candidate had nothing to do. Had any others of those named been selected, this spirit would have been perhaps more marked. The zeal and energy of the conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change of political policy, and from the confidence that they can carry out their purpose.

In this faith they are strengthened by the coöperation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war. Having given nearly sixteen thousand commissions to the officers of that army, I know their views and wishes. They demand the Union for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers which ever assembled was held in New-York, and indorsed the action of the National Convention. In words instinct with meaning, they called upon the Government to stop in its policy of hate, discord, and disunion, and in terms of fervid eloquence they demanded the restoration of the rights and liberties of the American people.

When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self-sacrificing in war, and those who are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I cannot doubt we shall gain a political triumph which will restore our Union, bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and will give us once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest Government.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To Gen. G. W. MORGAN, and others, Committee, &c.

Drowning of a Philadelphia Lady.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 5.

Tidings of another sad drowning case were made known yesterday afternoon in this city. The victim on this occasion was a young lady named ADELE ROUBAUD, residing at No. 1,529 Marshall-street, Twentieth Ward. It appears that Miss ROUBAUD left Philadelphia a week ago for the purpose of spending a few days at Pennsgrove. On Monday evening, about 6:30 o'clock, she left the house, in company with two ladies, for the purpose of bathing in a neighboring creek, it being a secluded spot and frequented at certain hours by persons stopping at that place for bathing purposes. Miss ROUBAUD was an expert swimmer. She entered the water with her friends, and after remaining in for some moments suddenly disappeared beneath the surface. Her companions immediately gave the alarm, but all efforts to save her proved ineffectual, and the painful fact soon became apparent that she had been drowned. Her body was recovered in the course of the evening and taken to the house, and will be brought to this city this morning. Miss ROUBAUD was a young and accomplished lady, and highly respected by a large circle of acquaintances.

The editor of the Leavenworth *Conservative*, who rode in the cars with Gen. BLAIR on his way to the Democratic State Convention, says, FRANK BLAIR is not a disagreeable talker, but he does not impress one as being high-minded, chivalrous or noble. The impression given is rather that which is made by a man who has been ambitious only to be disappointed. The talk is light, frivolous, insincere, bitter. The hopeful but inexperienced young man who should listen to the conversation of this candidate for the second office in the Republic would go away with a sad heart."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELEVENTH-STREET MYSTERY

Conclusion of the Inquest in the Spicer Poisoning Case—The Druggist and His Clerk Fully Exonerated—An Open Verdict Rendered.

Coroner ROLLINS yesterday continued the inquest in the case of JOHN SPICER, late of No. 75 West Eleventh-street, at the Fifteenth Precinct Station House. The leading facts of the case are familiar to the public, and we therefore subjoin the testimony taken yesterday without preface:

John Beach, on being sworn, said—With the assistance of several medical gentlemen I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of John Spicer, at his late residence, No. 75 West Eleventh-street, some twenty hours after death; *rigor mortis* was not well marked except in the lower extremities; the feet were arched, with the toes inclined toward the median line; the brain, thoracic and abdominal organs were healthy, although uniformly congested; the thoracic aorta was thickly studded with atheromatous plates; the only lesion, aside from this, was about one quart of fluid blood in the left pleuritic cavity, and a pint of the same in the right, but in consequence of the symptoms previous to death, as related by Dr. Bartlett, being those of strychnine poisoning, this lesion was considered a secondary cause of death; therefore the contents of the stomach, consisting of three and a half to four ounces of a dark-colored fluid, strongly impregnated with the odor of coffee, was carefully preserved in a new bottle, corked and labeled; the stomach was also taken; a little over an ounce of an opaque fluid I obtained from the Police, which was carefully bottled, and said to have been a portion vomited by deceased subsequent to taking the Seditz powder; Wednesday, July 22, or sixty-six hours after death, accompanied by Dr. Doremus, I removed from the body of deceased the intestinal canal, the liver, one kidney, a lung and a portion of the brain, all of which, together with stomach, *post* and *anti-mortem* contents of same, which I previously had in my possession, were handed directly to Dr. Doremus, that he might, by chemical analysis, duly determine whether death was caused by strychnine.

James Adams, being sworn said: I live at No. 75 West Eleventh-street; I am employed by Mr. James Spicer, and have been for about two months; I did not hear the deceased, John Spicer, complain of feeling unwell before Sunday, July 19, nor did I notice anything unusual in his appearance before that day; Sunday morning, after breakfast, he came out to the back door where I was; I said something to him about the grape-vines; he spoke in his usual way and said, "We will make money on them by and bye;" he then went into the parlor and I did not see him again until I saw him in his bed in agony; saw Mrs. Spicer go into the parlor after dinner; did not hear what transpired; shortly after she went up stairs I heard deceased go up; Mrs. Geo. Spicer at that time had gone out; I think Mrs. Spicer told my wife, who is employed in the house, that deceased felt bad in his stomach; shortly after deceased went up stairs in the afternoon, Mrs. Spicer called me from the head of the stairs and told me to go for a seditz powder to Freises' for Mr. Spicer, giving me five cents; I went to Friese's drug-store, in Sixth-avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and asked for a sedlitz powder; a young man gave it to me, going behind the counter for it; he gave it to me without delay; I went with it home as fast as I could; when I arrived I met Mrs. Spicer at the head of the basement stairs, and laid the paper, or powder, on her hand, which she held out flat; I cannot say whether her hand was damp or not; she went up stairs with it immediately, and I heard her entering the room of deceased; soon after I heard him call Mrs. Spicer and say, "Lizzie my head aches awful bad;" soon after this remark of deceased, Mrs. Spicer raised the window and called Dr. Bartlett in; previous to calling him she came down stairs and got some cold coffee; she said Mr. Spicer was very sick; shortly after the doctor entered the house Mrs. Spicer sent me with a paper to the same drug-store, giving me a bottle and telling me to hurry; I went as fast as possible; when I returned my wife told me to hurry as Mr. Spicer was very sick; I went up stairs and saw deceased on the bed; he did not speak while I was there; I did not stay long as I could not stand seeing him suffer so much; Mrs. Winship who was present, sent me for another doctor, but not being able to get him, I returned home and found Mr. Spicer was dead; the powder I obtained from the young man at the drug store was in an envelope, but I cannot say whether it was sealed or not; I never bought any sedlitz powders at that store before, or any other store; I knew of no trouble existing between the deceased and his wife; I delivered the paper, or powder, to Mrs. Spicer in exactly the same condition as I received it from the druggist.

Adelaide Winship being sworn, said: I live at No. 73 West Eleventh-street; I am acquainted with Mrs. Spicer, and also was acquainted with her late husband, John Spicer; I never knew of any difficulty existing between them during my acquaintance, which has been quite intimate for the past year; Saturday, July 18, deceased, his brother George, Mrs. Spicer and myself went out riding; almost as soon as we got into the carriage deceased complained of feeling queer and strange in the stomach; he complained more or less of this feeling during the ride; I think he was less talkative than usual; after we returned, which was about seven o'clock, I parted with the family and saw nothing more of them until 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, when I was in my back room, and Mrs. Spicer, rapping on the shutter and calling me by name, said Mr. Spicer was very sick, and requesting me to come in; I went in immediately, and going up stairs found Mr. Spicer in bed apparently in a convulsion of pain; he called me by name, at the same time giving me his hand and asking me to rub it, which I did, but he soon took his hand away; Mrs. Spicer was in the room seemingly very much affected and was very anxious about the doctor's return; deceased was also very anxious to have the doctor come; Mrs. Spicer said to me that she had sent for a Sedlitz powder which deceased had taken and which he had complained of tasting strongly of camphor; Mrs. Spicer did not allude to poisoning; about three minutes after my arrival Dr. Bartlett entered the room; he desired Mrs. Spicer to send for another physician, which she did; Dr. Bartlett then expressed his opinion that deceased was suffering from poison; I was horrified at the idea and seeing deceased suffer so much from the convulsions; I went into the next room; shortly after the doctor came in and told me Mr. Spicer was dead; I heard the doctor ask him if he had any arrangements to make; I think deceased had not; deceased asked whether he must die, and seemed very anxious to live.

Andrew J. Bennett being sworn, said: I am employed by J. B. Frees as drug clerk, and have been thus employed about eight years; either Monday or Tuesday, previous to July 19, 1868, Joseph Simmons made up between 80 and 100 Sedlitz powders, which filled the drawer we keep them in for selling singly or otherwise; the powder in the white paper was tartaric acid, of which we buy five or ten pounds at a time; the Sedlitz mixture, which is in the blue paper, we buy by the fifty pound case; the powders are put up in the back basement of the store, where no poisons are kept; and in the basement the powders are put in envelopes and sealed; I recollect the witness Adkins calling for a Sedietz powder on Sunday, July 19, at about four o'clock P. M.; Joseph Simmons served him; he went to the usual place and got the powder from among the rest in the drawer and gave it to the man; nothing more was heard from it until Dr. Bartlett came in the store about ten or fifteen minutes after four o'clock and inquired if a Sedlitz powder had been sold to a colored man, describing Adkins; I informed him that Simmons had sold one to such a person, and the doctor said that the man who took it was dead; the doctor was shown the drawer from whence the one sold had been taken; he examined one of them and pronounced it correct; the Doctor said the man had been poisoned by the Sedlitz powder, and I asked him if it was not possible that the powder had been tampered with after it left the store; he said it was impossible, for he knew the family; I suggested that he might have taken it himself and he said no, he thought not; I then asked the nature of the poison, and he answered that the symptoms were those of strychnine, and he thought the man had taken from twenty to twenty-five grains of that poison; about half-past six o'clock Simmons was arrested by a Police officer, who also took with him the drawer from which the powder had been sold, together with the remaining powders; out of the original number of powders put up at least three-quarters had been sold; I also sold some powders out of that same drawer after the one sold Adkins and previous to the Police seizing the drawer and its contents.

Charles W. Fairfield, a patrolman of the Fifteenth Precinct, testified to the arrest of Simmons and the seizure of the drawer as detailed by other witnesses.

George Spicer, of No. 75 West Eleventh-street, testified: Deceased was my brother, and with his wife resided with me; he had been complaining of sickness for five or six years past; on Saturday, the 18th ult., he was out riding with his wife and me; he complained of feeling mean and unwell; on Sunday he was at breakfast as usual; I don't think he spoke a word at breakfast; he ate a usual breakfast for him; after breakfast I went up stairs, and he went up also; I asked his wife where he was; that was about eleven or twelve o'clock; she replied he was in the parlor; at dinner time I asked it John (deceased) was not coming to dinner; she said, "No, he said he did not want any;" she then said, I wish you would go into the parlor and see him before you go out; she said she didn't know whether he was sick or what was the matter with him; she appeared to be very anxious; I went up stairs and a quarter before three o'clock I stepped into the parlor; deceased was lying on his back on the floor; I said, "John, are you sick?"; he said, "I feel mean," putting his hand around his stomach and breast; he said he felt pains all over him; I said, "Why don't you go up stairs and take something for it;" he made no reply to that, but said, "Tell Jack to give the horses some hay before you go out"; I then left, and at about half-past six o'clock as I was coming down Fifth-avenue I heard something was the matter at my house; I drove down quick, and when I arrived home my brother Frank told me that John was dead, and had been poisoned; I do not know of any ill-feeling between deceased and his wife; I never heard deceased say that he did not wish to live, or was tired of life.

E. E. Bartlett, M. D., sworn: I first saw Mr. Spicer a few minutes after four o'clock on Sunday, the 19th inst., having been summoned by his wife from the opposite side of the street, with the words, "Dr. Bartlett, come over here quick;" Mrs. Spicer opened the door for my admission, saying, "I fear my husband has taken poison by mistake;" I found Mr. Spicer, dressed as usual, sitting upon the side of his bed, with no noticeable symptoms except a trembling which pervaded his entire person; upon inquiry as to his condition, he said, "I fear I am poisoned, Doctor; not having felt very well to-day I sent for a Sedlitz powder, and when I took it I noticed a very strange taste, such as I never tasted when taking these powders before, and almost immediately I began to feel very strange;" I asked him what was the taste; he replied, like camphor; "Did the powders effervesce as usual when you mixed them?" he answered, "They did;" "How long since you swallowed it?" Answer, "Just now;" "Do you mean as I came up the stairs or some minutes ago?" answer, "Some minutes ago;" "Was not the taste bitter?" After a moment's hesitation, "Yes, it was, and yet it tasted like camphor;" during this brief conversation I held his pulse and it was in every respect perfectly normal, his breathing calm, respiration about the usual number per minute, but the tremulous motion of his limbs and whole body seemed on the increase; I could perceive no odor of camphor in his breath; nevertheless I remarked to him that camphor sometimes produced excitement and symptoms similar to his own, and that I would give him something to empty his stomach at once; he replied that he had already vomited by tickling his throat with his fingers; I sent his wife to the kitchen for mustard, also directing her to have some strong coffee made immediately; as she left the room Mr. Spicer said, "Do hurry, wife, I am getting worse every moment," then turning to me as I was writing a prescription said, "Doctor, I shall get over this shan't I?" "I hope so;" Mr. Spicer then looking at me anxiously said "Tell the man to hurry—run quick for I am getting worse fast—I feel myself growing stiff all over, particularly in my back and legs, and I can't sit still for this trembling, I can hardly keep my seat;" upon his attempting to lie down his tremors rapidly grew more violent and became convulsions; my suspicions that I had something more serious than camphor to deal with became more confirmed; I then asked him who mixed the Sedlitz for him; he replied, "I mixed it myself; there was no one present when I took it, but I immediately called my wife, and told her it was the strongest tasted Sedlitz powder I ever took;" while the coffee and mustard were being perpared I went to my office for sulphate of zinc and chloroform; I was absent four or five minutes and upon returning I found the patient had again vomited; he was lying on his back on the bed, and as I entered the room he looked at me with the utmost anxiety, saying, "Hurry, hurry, Doctor; can't you save me;" I observed during the whole time of my visitation—scarcely more than fifteen minutes altogether—his great desire to live; he now had almost continuously tetanic convulsions with well marked ophistotonos; any attempt to administer anything to him, or even speaking to him, would excite convulsions of this character; feeling now positive that the poison which had been taken was strychnine, I called for the papers which had contained the Sedlitz; Mrs. Spicer, taking them from the table, handed them to me; "Who brought this from the drugstore?" I inquired; "The colored man, who gave it to me, and I brought it up and laid it on the bureau, saying to my husband: 'There, John, is your Sedlitz; take it when you please;'" I opened the envelope and found the two papers which had contained the Sedlitz powder; touching the tip of my tongue to each of them, I found them distinctly bitter; I then said there is every indication of strychnine poisoning, and if it so prove to be, there must have been a very large dose of the drug taken; he now said to me, with intense earnestness: "Doctor, shan't I get over it?" I replied: "I fear not; you have probably but a short time to live; if you wish to say anything relative to this matter, or any other, say it now;" he soon replied: "I have nothing to say or do;" while attempting to administer something to him between his tightly clenched teeth, he articulated his last words—"I can't take it"—for at that moment the terrible final convulsion seized him, his head was thrown back and buried in the pillow, his eyes tightly shut, his whole face seemed contracted by the intensity of the spasm into half its natural size—his body bent in a curve upward, a foot or more of space intervening between his back and the bed; his arms were drawn by the flexor muscles over his chest—a complete suspension of respiration took place, his face becoming purple and then deep black—thus he was held in the grasp of this convulsion for several minutes, and when it relaxed he was dead; this occurred within five or six minutes of my return to the room, and within fifteen minutes of the call of Mrs. Spicer; at the time of his death his wife was by his side, having been called there by myself a minute previously from the back room, where she was walking up and down wringing her hands and crying; when the final spasm was over Mrs. Spicer looked up at me and asked, "Is he dead?" I replied in the affirmative, when she, with exclamations of horror, stooped over the body and stroked his face on either side; I then took Mrs. Spicer aside, as she was lamenting over the terrible mistake, and asked her if she did not think it possible for the poison to have been introduced after the Sedlitz left the drug store; she replied, "No, Doctor, it would have been impossible—the envelope was unbroken and perfectly sealed;" I again asked, "Is there any reason to think that Mr. Spicer would have put strychnine into that Sedlitz powder before mixing it, for the purpose of suicide;" she seemed much overcome and bewildered, scarcely knowing what she said; she replied: "I don't know, I don't know; Mr. Spicer had been melancholy all day, speaking to no one and refusing to come to dinner with the rest of the family, and yesterday he wished he was dead;" but upon this remark Mrs. Spicer laid no particular stress; I now called for an envelope, and inclosing the whole Sedlitz papers with its envelope I kept them under lock and key until I handed them to Dr. Doremus; in a subsequent conversation with Mrs. Spicer, she said; "Doctor, Mr. Spicer never took that poison of his own free will;" I replied, "he certainly seemed very anxious to live; she said "He loved life too well to have done this himself; he was accustomed to talk of his future life as a happy one; indeed, he had everything to live for;" but I said "From the manner of the preparation of these powders by the druggist, the chance of his putting so much strychnine in one of these by mistake is very small;" she distinctly replied, "Were there but one chance in a million of poison, that chance came to my husband;" soon after Mr. Spicer's death I went to the drug store, whose name and number were upon the envelopes containing the poisoned Sedlitz powder and asked the clerk if he had sold a Sedlitz powder to a colored man within a half hour; he said yes; I then said, "Well, the gentleman who took it is dead, poisoned by strychnine, and I should judge from the rapid and violent action of the poison he must have had a very large dose, perhaps twenty grains;" I asked to see the remaining Sedlitz powders, and, opening one of them, I found it all right; Mr. Bennett here asked could not the poison have been put in after the powder left the store; I replied, "I don't know," and then remembering the opinion prevailing at Mr. Spicer's household, I said probably not, and what confirmed me in this opinion was the fact that the two papers which contained the powder were both thoroughly impregnated with the bitter taste of strychnine, showing that the poison must have lain in the paper for some time; Mr. Bennett asked to see the envelope and papers; I told him I considered it my duty to hold them until they passed into the hands of some responsible chemist for analysis; I had occasion to visit a patient in a remote part of the city and heard nothing further of the case until I returned home at midnight, when Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifteenth District, called upon me to ask if I thought any one had designedly administered poison to Mr. Spicer; I replied, I don't know what to think; Mr. Spicer told me he mixed the powders himself.

R. Ogden Doremus, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides in the City of New-York, at No. 70 Union-place; that he is Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the "Bellevue Hospital Medical College," and Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the "College of the City of New-York;" deponent further testifies that at the request of Coroner Rollins he visited the residence of the late Mr. John Spicer, No. 75 West Eleventh-street, on Wednesday morning, July 22, and received from the Deputy Coroner, Dr. Beach, portions of the remains of said John Spicer, viz.: the stomach, which had been opened; the intestines, with contents; the liver, one of the kidneys, a portion of the lungs, and of the brain; that they were placed in new and clean glass vessels, procured and cleansed by deponent for said purpose; that he also received from Dr. Beach two phials, one holding a fluid ounce, said to be the *ante-mortem* contents of the stomach: the other, with one and half fluid ounce of *post-mortem* contents of stomach, removed by the Deputy Coroner; deponent further testifies that he received at the same time and place from Dr. Bartlett a sealed envelope, on which was written, "The papers taken from Mr. Spicer are the ones from which he took the medicine on the 19th of July, 1868;" deponent further testifies that, in company with the Deputy Coroner, he went to the Station House of the Fifteenth Precinct, in Mercer-street, and received from Sergt. Field a box wrapped in brown paper, and tied with a string, said to have been taken from the drug store of J. B. Frees, No. 179 Sixth-avenue, and said to contain residue of sedlitz powders from which box the clerk of said establishment had taken the powder delivered to servant of Mr. Spicer; deponent further testifies that he took all the before-mentioned articles to his toxicological laboratory, where he submitted them to examination and analysis; deponent further states that on opening the envelope received from Dr. Bartlett he found a smaller envelope, with the trade mark of J. B. Frees; that it had been torn open; that it contained a blue paper and a white paper, such as used in putting up sedlitz powders; that in the folds of the blue paper about half a grain of a white powder was found; that both the paper and the powder had an alkaline and a persistent bitter taste, and responded to the tests for bicarbonate of soda, tartrate soda and potash, and for strychnine; that azone, whether developed by the action of sulphuric acid on bichromate of potassa, ferridcyanide of potassium, peroxide of manganese, or peroxide of lead, invariably gave the purple tint so characteristic of strychnine; that nitric acid, tannic acid, chlorine gas, followed by ammonia, also gave corroborative tests of the presence of this powerful poison; that a few particles of the powder dissolved in distilled water and dropped on the skin of a small frog, previously dried with bibulous paper, produced violent tetanic convulsions resulting in death—with its hind legs extended and its spine curved backward (opisthotonos); that said frog was placed in a clean test-tube and sealed; that a very small toad was similarly treated with pure bicarbonate of soda and Rochelle salts, the ordinary contents of blue papers in Sedlitz powders, but with no untoward results; that under the microscope the crystals of strychnia could be detected from those of the other salts. Deponent also testifies that the white paper had an acid and also a bitter taste, in nearly every part of it; that no particles of powder were found in it, but that on immersing a portion of the paper in chloroform for several hours and evaporating said chloroform in a watch crystal, traces of strychnia were detected in the residue. Deponent further states that the box, or drawer, received from Sergeant Field contained fifty-two Sedlitz powder envelopes, filled; two little wooden spoons, one little wooden measure, two tin covers of Sedlitz powder boxes, one wooden handle, two pieces of zinc, and some scraps of paper; that the envelopes were of the same size and similarly labeled; that they were all of white paper, though differently grained; that two of the number were without water marks and corresponded to envelop of papers given deponent by Dr. Bartlett; that twenty-one had water marks, diamond-shaped; that sixteen had water marks with diamond squares and central stars, and that thirteen had water marks of fine parallel lines and lighter crossing; deponent further testifies that the contents of each of the envelopes were tested for strychnia, but that no traces of this or any other poison were discovered in them; that they proved to be ordinary Sedlitz powders; witness further states that the fluid ounce and a half of a coffee-colored liquid, marked *post-mortem* contents of stomach, was subjected to a critical examination for poisons; that physiological tests were first resorted to on a toad; that it had a bitter taste, and that when placed tetanic convulsions and death ensued as from strychnia; that after rendering the chief part of it acid, freshly burnt animal charcoal was left in contact with it for many hours, with frequent stirring, to absorb any salt of strychnia that might be present; that the animal charcoal was removed, washed with distilled water, and then boiled with absolute alcohol; that the alcohol was decanted and evaporated; that the residue was treated with distilled water, neutralized with carbonate of soda, and thoroughly agitated with chloroform; that by cautiously evaporating said chloroform on various small glass and porcelain vessels, residues were obtained which answered to the color tests for strychnine; that small crystals of strychnia were visible by the aid of the microscope; that a portion of a drop of a watery solution of these crystals, with tartaric acid, placed in the mouth of a small toad, produced tetanic convulsions, resulting in death after some minutes, and that a couple of drops of said solution in the mouth of another toad, caused almost instant death; witness further testifies that the fluid ounce of a colorless liquid marked *ante-mortem* contents of stomach, were treated in the same manner as the *post-mortem* contents, but that no evidence of strychnia could be detected; that it had no bitter taste, nor did portions of it affect a toad; deponent further states that he examined the stomach which had been opened by Dr. Beach; that the inner surface presented a bluish hue; that it was not reddened, and that there were no lesions; that the washings of the stomach yielded evidences of strychnia; deponent further testifies that the whole length of the small and large intestines were laid open; that they presented no remarkable appearance; that the contents of said intestines, amounting to three fluid ounces, on toxicological examination responded to the tests for strychnia; deponent therefore testifies that he has discovered unmistakable evidences of strychnia in the papers received from Dr. Bartlett, in the one and a half ounce contents of stomach, in the washings of the stomach, and in the five ounces of contents of the intestines; deponent in conclusion states that all the vessels employed in this investigation were new and clean; that the windows of the poison labrotory, where the analyses were conducted, were sealed, and the doors locked and sealed during his absence; and that as the seals were never found broken, he can testify that the various articles were not tampered with.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That JOHN SPICER came to his death by taking strychnine contained in a Sedlitz powder, on July 19, 1868, and in our opinion said poison was not taken for the purpose of self-destruction. From the evidence before us we fully exonerate J. B. FREES, druggist, of No. 179 Sixth-avenue, as well as his assistant, from any act of carelessness in compounding or preparing said Sedlitz powder, sold to said JAMES ATKINS, and we further believe said powder to have been free from any poisonous ingredients when it was taken from the store."

TOBACCONISTS' CONVENTION.

The System and Operations of the Recent Revenue Law Discussed—The Application of the Law to Manufacturers and Dealers.

Yesterday a convention of the principal manufacturers of tobacco and snuff in this City and other localities was convened at the Astor House, for the purpose of considering the terms and interest of the law, recently passed by Congress, concerning the collection of the tax on the articles dealt in by the trade. Among those present were Mr. GAIL, of the firm of GAIL & Co., Baltimore; Mr. William L. Lawrence, of the house of Mrs. G. B. Miller & Sons, New-York; Mr. Siegler, representing the Lorillards; Mr. D. H. McAlpine, of New-York; Mr. Samuel Edmonston, of New-York; Mr. Flagg, of Hoyt & Flagg, this City; Mr. Greer, of Albany; Mr. David Campbell, of Newark; Mr. Skinner, of Spottswood, N. J.; Mr. Bramm, of Brooklyn; Mr. Miex, of Elmira; Mr. Shield, of Albany; Mr. F. W. Felgner, of Baltimore; Mr. Grant, of Ithica; Mr. Rice, of Albany; Mr. Payn, of the Revenue Department, and Mr. Edward Burke, Secretary of the National Tobacco Association.

The proceedings were presided over by Mr. W. E. LAWRENCE, Mr. BENJAMIN PAYN, of Albany acting as Secretary. Mr. LAWRENCE explained that the Convention had been called for the purpose of obtaining expression from the leading manufacturers of this City and elsewhere as to the working of the Tax law recently passed, and to consider measures which would best tend to aid the Government in enforcing the law effectively. Unlike dealers in some other lines of business, the manufacturers of tobacco and snuff had not been relieved of special burdens: while the tax on whisky had been reduced from $2 to 50 cents per gallon, the tax on tobacco had been made more stringent. It was essential for the interests of the tobacco manufacturers that they should act in unison and comply with the law. They desired that the tax should be equalized, so that the small dealers and retailers should be required to pay a proportion. Mr. LAWRENCE believed that if the stamp system, as now devised, should be thoroughly carried out, the country would be the gainer. He believed that the tax on the leaf tobacco was the most effective method of collecting the revenue, although the agricultural interest did not favor this system. He then called attention to the relations subsisting between the manufacturers and the small dealers or jobbers, and said it was the duty of all to conform to the law, or it would be of no avail. The law provides that stamps will be furnished within sixty or ninety days. The question was, could manufacturers continue business as heretofore, subject to the former tax, until the required stamps should be furnished which are demanded under the new law.

Mr. MCALPINE said that the Government officials had something to say concerning that point. He thought it would be well if the Department at Washington would give them some definite information with reference to the matter in question. As to the package system he was in favor of having the law go into effect immediately. He did not want the bulk system. Supposing he sold to a certain dealer packages of tobacco of 60 pounds each. The dealer sold these packages in 30, 10, 5 or 2 pounds each, and thus escaped the payment of the tax.

Mr. SIEGLER remarked that he believed if he had a lot of tobacco done up in packages he had a right to sell them under the new law. To compel him to change those packages he thought would be a loss to him and also to the Government. He then read the following letter, received by him from Deputy Commissioner HARLAND, relating to the subject:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL,
REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1868.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 1st inst., I have to say that your statement (section 63) must be made immediately and bond filed. The sign on your building must be placed there on or before the 20th of the present month. The number of your factory is to be determined and fixed by your Assessor. The packing in boxes and packages as decided in section 62, is required from the date of the passage of the law.

I do not understand that persons engaged in the manufacture of tobacco at the time of the passage of the law, are required to make an inventory prior to January 1, 1869. Full instructions are now ready for the printer, and will be furnished in a few days.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.
P. LORILLARD, Esq., New-York.

Some further remarks of a desultory character were made by different members on the subject of tobacco, after which the question of the law as it related to snuff was discussed. It was explained that under the old law manufacturers could dispose of what is called snuff flour, that is the material before the perfume, moisture, &c., is added, without payment of the tax, as it did not come under the head of snuff, while the jobber or mixer could also sell it without paying the tax, as the law did not require him to pay tax on snuff. So in both cases the Government failed to receive revenue. But under the new law the tax must be paid on the material before it leaves the hands of the manufacturer. In order to derive more specific information in regard to the law as it applies both to tobacco and snuff, a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary to dispatch a telegram to Deputy Commissioner HARLAND, at Washington, asking when printed circulars of the law would be ready for distribution.

The Convention then went into an informal discussion concerning the prices obtained for tobacco and snuff, but arrived at no definite conclusion.

The following resolution was finally passed.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the law requires that each package of tobacco or snuff shall be put up so as to contain the full weight of tobacco or snuff it represents, exclusive of the weight of the package.

The Convention then adjourned till Thursday at 11 A. M.

Meeting of Master Masons.

The Master Masons Society met again yesterday, at No. 51 Liberty-street, for the usual purpose of consultation and making reports.

Mr. EIDLITZ read a report in a recent number of the *Star*, in which it was alleged that a job by Mr. TITUS in Twenty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, executed by ten-hour men, had been condemned by the Inspector of Building and pulled down to the foundation. This, Mr. EIDLITZ said, was a base fabrication, Mr. TITUS having had nothing to do with the job for five weeks, and stated also that the last work upon the job was performed by eight-hour men. Mr. EIDLITZ stigmatized this report as being of a piece with many others of the Bricklayers' Society, and untrue.

Mr. SAYRES remarked that he had secured a number of first-class bricklayers for Charleston, South Carolina, and expected fifteen more.

Mr. ANDREWS said he had procured fifteen more men to work at ten hours.

Mr. MCLANE alluded to a report in the *Sun* of last Monday, that certain German bricklayers had been paid from $1 50 to $3 a day, the bosses having taken advantage of their necessities as not being members of the bricklayers' society. He offered, therefore, the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, It has been asserted by the Bricklayers' Union that the German bricklayers have been deceived by their bosses, promising them $5 50 a day for ten hours work; and when they agreed to do so they paid them $1 50 to $3 per day, thus prejudicing the public against the bosses, and accusing them of deceit and fraud; and,

Whereas, The German bricklayers have again appealed to us for protection in their rights, and a faithful adherence to our proposal to give them the preference over others with our work; therefor, be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm our original resolution, and declare that we will stand by those men and make good the articles contained in that resolution.

Mr. ROSS reported having gone to work last Monday with two men on ten hours. He saw two men roosting like a couple of pigeons across the way, and thought they were guerillas, but he was mistaken. On Tuesday he had three men and a boy, and yesterday had five men and a boy at work.

WM. C. HANNA reported having fifteen ten-hour men.

Mr. HARNEY had thirteen men. None were Germans, but all Irish.

Mr. SIDMAN had sixteen Irishmen, and it was reported that AMOS WOODRUFF & SON had seven ten-hour men at work.

Mr. TOSTEVANT said the "coal-heaver" he had been laughed at by the bricklayers for employing, had laid brick for forty years, and was a good hand.

The following resolution was then offered by the Secretary, and adopted:

Whereas, The bricklayers, in their efforts to enforce their unjust demands, are constantly violating the laws of the land; and,

Whereas, It is incumbent on us as citizens to resist their illegal acts; therefore,

Resolved, That the cases reported to the Executive Committee be selected as test cases, and that the parties be and are hereby requested to commence action therein on behalf of the Master Mason's Association.

Mr. TOSTEVANT suggested that all complaints should be handed in to the Secretary before the meeting closed.

Mr. ROSS remarked that all should feel the great responsibility now devolving upon them. Two or three days more would settle the question, and it behoved the master masons to remain firm. It was simply a question now whether the men should return on former terms, or with any additional advantage. One of the two would certainly be done.

Mr. TOSTEVANT said that two men had told him they would like to go to work, but that their heads would be split open if they did.

The original resolution, reiterated at each meeting, that those present would employ none but ten-hour men, was again passed, and it was moved and seconded that each master mason, employing ten-hour men, should report the number at the next meeting. An adjournment then took place till to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

A desire was privately expressed by several master masons after the meeting, that the Bricklayers Society should appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee from the Master Masons Society, and that the matter might be amicably settled. Objection was not made so much to the eight-hour rule as to other restrictions laid upon them by the workmen.

Board of Councilmen—The Mandamus of the Supreme Court Disregarded—Claims for Seats Disallowed.

The Board of Councilmen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. MONAGHAN in the chair.

Messrs. HEINRICH, IVANS, O'BRIEN, LAMB and PERLEY, who claim to have been elected members of the Board at the last charter election, under the old law, which provides for six Councilmen being elected in each Senatorial District, instead of five, took seats within the railing.

The President having called the Board to order, the Clerk, Mr. MCKNIGHT, called the roll, including the names of these gentlemen.

Mr. O'REILLY wished to know by what authority the Clerk called the names of persons who were not members of the Board.

The Clerk said that he acted by authority of a writ of *mandamus*.

Mr. O'REILLY said his question was addressed to the President of the Board.

The President said he was at a loss to know by what authority the clerk included in the roll the names of persons not members of the Board. He had been surprised to hear those names called.

The clerk repeated that he acted by authority of a *mandamus* of the Supreme Court, recently served on him.

Mr. STACOM moved that the services of the clerk be dispensed with, and that the roll be called by the deputy clerk.

The motion being adopted, a deputy clerk called the roll; omitting the names of Messrs. IVANS, LAMB &c.

The Clerk of the Board, Mr. MCKNIGHT, here handed the President his resignation, which was accepted.

Mr. IVANS rose and demanded that his name be placed on the roll as a member of the Board of Councilmen.

Mr. LAMB and others made similar demands for themselves.

No notice was taken of them, however, and the Marshal-at-Arms was directed to remove any person further interrupting the proceedings of the Board.

Mr. GIBNEY offered a resolution, which was accepted, appointing WM. H. MALONEY Clerk of the Board in place of PETER MCKNIGHT, resigned.

(Mr. MOLONEY was a clerk of the old Board of Councilmen, and is one of the oldest and best known attachés of the Common Council.)

Mr. STACOM offered a resolution, referring the mandamus of the Supreme Court directing the Board to recognize GEO. W. IVANS and others as members of the Board, to the Corporation Counsel, with directions to take such action thereon as may be necessary.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was adopted appointing Mr. DEVEREAUX, door keeper, in place of Mr. THOMAS KERRIGAN.

The resolutions from the other Board referring to the decease of Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE, were concurred in, and the Board then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ROBBING A FELLOW PASSENGER.—Officer LYNG, of the City Hall Police, while on duty at the Troy steamers' wharf, arrested THOMAS KENNEDY, a resident of Boston and a native of Ireland, aged 22 years, on a charge of larceny. It appears that while the steamer *Vanderbilt* was on her way down the river from Troy on Tuesday night, KENNEDY was a passenger, as was also CHARLES H. GIFFORD, a New-Englander. When the boat reached her moorings in this City, yesterday morning, GIFFORD caused KENNEDY's arrest, accusing him of having rifled his pockets of $58, GIFFORD being ill at the time. KENNEDY was found in possession of $55, which he claimed as his own property. When arraigned before Alderman COMAN at the Tombs Court, he was remanded for trial despite his protestations of innocence. The complainant being a non-resident of the City, was committed to the House of Detention for Witnesses.

STREET CAR PICKPOCKETS.—JOSEPH H. GARDNER, of No. 24 East Broadway, entered a Belt Line car on Tuesday evening, on his way up town, and remained on the rear platform. A few minutes after a crowd of men sprang upon the car, and rudely jostled GARDNER as they did so, when he missed his wallet from his pantaloons pocket. While searching for his money, GARDNER suspected JESS ALLEN, *alias* James Wiley, who stood beside him, and the suspicion was strengthened by the fellow leaving the car in an abrupt manner. Detective MCGIVNEY, of the Third Precinct, was informed of the facts, and he succeeded in arresting the fugitive. ALLEN offered in the Station House to repay Mr. GARDNER the full amount of his loss, but the offer was declined; so the prisoner was arraigned before Alderman COMAN yesterday at the Tombs, and committed for trial.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—JAMES BERRIGAN and JOHN W. MCCAIN were arraigned yesterday before Justice SHANDLEY at the Essex Market Police Court for an alleged assault upon and robbery of PATRICK MCCARTY, who was also in Court, but in such a condition of intoxication that his complaint could not be taken. A witness, however, deposed that he saw MCCAIN knock MCCARTY down in Tompkins-square. Officer KENNEDY, of the Seventeenth Precinct, made affidavit that he found a silver watch and hair-chain upon the person of BERRIGAN, which was said to be the property of MCCARTY, and which BERRIGAN said had been given to him by MCCAIN. Upon this evidence the prisoners were held for an examination.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. HALPINE.—The following gentleman were waited upon yesterday and signified their willingness to act as pall-bearers at the funeral of Gen. HALPINE, to take place Saturday morning at 10 o'clock: Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER, JAMES T. BRADY, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr., ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, PETER B. SWEENEY, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, WM. M. TWEED, RICHARD O'GORMAN and WM. C. BARRETT. Mr. WM. H. KENNEDY, Undertaker, Nos. 490 and 498 Pearl-street, has charge of the funeral. The coffin is metallic, silver mounted outside and silver gilt inside, and has a glass cover showing the whole body.

FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.—Yesterday morning as PAULIS SCHRIER, a German carpenter, aged 46 years, was at work on the roof of the public school building in Fortieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, he lost his footing and slipped over the eaves. With the instinct of self-preservation SCHRIER caught hold of the coping and would probably have saved himself, but the coping-stone cut his wrist and severed one of the arteries, which caused the blood to flow so freely that the unfortunate man became so exhausted that he lost his hold and fell to the sidewalk, being almost instantly killed. The remains were removed to deceased's late residence in Fifty-third-street, near Broadway, and Coroner KEENAN notified to hold an inquest.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Early yesterday morning PATRICK MCCARTY, who was so intoxicated that he could neither make a complaint or give his residence, was assaulted in Tompkins-square by one **JOHN W. MCCANN**, who knocked him down and kicked him severely, closing the exercises by stealing MCCARTY's silver watch and hair chain. Officer STACK, of the Seventeenth Precinct, heard of the affair and arrested MCCANN, though he was not found in possession of the plunder. Officer KENNEDY, of the Seventeenth Precinct, soon after arrested JAMES BERRIGAN, in a saloon near the scene of the outrage, having the watch in his possession. BERRIGAN stated that MCCANN had given him the watch, but as he had been seen in MCCANN's company when the assault was committed, he and his confederate were arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY at the Essex Market Court, and held for examination when the complainant recovered from the effects of his spree.

BOY BURGLARS.—JOHN R. CALLAHAN, of No. 525 West Twenty-seventh-street, appeared before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and made a complaint stating that during Tuesday night his premises had been burglariously entered by JAMES MCCOY and two other boys, by means of forcing open the outer front door. It is further averred that a quantity of cigars were stolen, and that Officer MILLER, of the Twentieth Precinct arrested MCCOY, his companions managing to make their escape. The prisoner on being arraigned, said that he is nineteen years of age, works in a paper factory, and is not guilty of the charge preferred against him. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

THE HUGHES HOMICIDE.—Coroner KEENAN concluded his inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of the boy, WM. HUGHES, who died in consequence of injuries received by a kick in the abdomen, on Saturday, inflicted by TIMOTHY AHEARN a butcher at No. 201 East Twenty-fifth-street. Very little additional testimony was taken, and the jury rendered a verdict against the accused, though they did not consider he had homicidal intent, who was required to find bail in the sum of $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury. The deceased resided at No. 630 Second-avenue.

AN AFRICAN TRAVELER.—Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL. D., so widely known for his interest in the African continent, left New-York on Wednesday for a tour in the Republic of Liberia. This is his fifth visit. He was for five years a missionary and Governor. He sailed in the clipper bark *Thomas Pope*, Capt. ALEXANDER. The commercial importance of Liberia is steadily increasing. Vast treasures are yet undeveloped. Camwood, palm oil, ivory, coffee, sugar, gold dust, ginger, &c.. will yet make Liberia a wealthy nation. Seventeen hundred freedmen have emigrated to Liberia within eighteen months.

A PHILADELPHIA THIEF ARRESTED.—HENRY GEIGER, a native of Germany, aged 21, and a clerk in the employ of RICHARD HITCHINGS, a grocer doing business on the corner of Masten and Fifteenth streets, Philadelphia, stole $600 from his employer a few days ago, coming on to this City. Inspector WALLING was notified, and he caused GEIGER's arrest by Sergeant MCILVAIN and Detective HIBBARD, of the Eighteenth Precinct. The stolen money had, however, been all spent in the company of a young woman. The accused was yesterday sent on to Philadelphia for examination.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital, on the remains of THOMAS HAYES, of No. 41½ Scammel-street, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, and a stevedore, whose death was the result of injuries. Deceased was breaking cargo at Pier No. 3, North River, on the 26th of July, when a barrel slipped and crushed his leg so severely that amputation had to be performed. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A DISORDERLY NIGHT.—Yesterday morning Justice DODGE was confronted at the Jefferson Market Court with a score or more of bruised and bloody remnants of as many fights of the night before. The cause of the unusual array of battered visages was not explainable, and without attempting to fathom the mystery, the Justice meted out the penalties of the law in each case as its merits seemed to demand.

STABBING AFFRAY.—THOMAS LYNCH was arrested yesterday upon a charge of having stabbed JAMES T. DOOLEY, of No. 414 East Eleventh-street, in the groin with a knife. When arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, the prisoner denied his guilt, and said a man named THOMAS QUINLAN, who was with him at the time, had done the stabbing. LYNCH was however committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Mr. Mazell, Netherland Minister, and Mr. Del Forse, Belgian Minister, are at the Brevoort House. Gen. G. A. Blake, of the United States Army, Hon. C. C. Harris, of Honolulu, and Hon. E. D. Holbrook, of Idaho, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. W. L. Smith is at the Hoffman House. Judge Bartol, of Baltimore, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—The Comptroller yesterday received from the City Chamberlain $5,320 22, being amount collected for interest on public deposits during July. The total amount paid in by Mr. SWEENY during the past nine months, on this account, is $76 308 28.

LARCENY BY A DOMESTIC.—KATE BURNS, a domestic in the employ of WM. DIBLEE, of No. 854 Broadway, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $50 worth of human hair from her employer. As the property was found in the prisoner's trunk, she was held for examination.

GAYETY AT LONG BRANCH.—This evening the Stetsons give a grand hop to their guests and friends at Long Branch. It gives promise of being an affair of great brilliancy.

BRIEF ITEMS.—ERNEST DIETZ, a German inventor, aged 32, residing at No. 277 Avenue A, attempted suicide yesterday, by self-mutilation. He is not expected to live.... THOS. BURKE, aged 65 while sleeping near a second-story window, at No. 315 Avenue A yesterday, fell out to the sidewalk, and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.... BENEDICT MOHRLE, a German, aged 28, was found dead in bed at No. 54 Division-street.... PATRICK O'NEILL, of No. 32 Cherry-street, fell into the hold of the steamship *Gulf City*, at Pier No. 20 East River, and sustained severe injuries. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.... The body of an unknown man was recovered from the North River, at the foot of Vestry-street, and sent to the Morgue.... A female infant was found by the Police yesterday, in Waverley-place.... The remains of a male infant were found in a box floating off the Battery.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RIVER THIEVES CAPTURED.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a domestic in the family of Mr. JOHN BENNETT, at Bath, L. I., observed two strange men on board of a sailboat belonging to that gentleman, and she at once informed him. As Mr. BENNETT lives close to the beach he had a good opportunity of watching the movements of the strangers, and he kept his eye upon them until they had abstracted such articles as they thought proper, and transferred them to their own rowboat. At this point they also betook themselves to their boat and rowed along shore, Mr. BENNETT following them as far as Forty-ninth-street, where he came up with Officer PORTER, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, whom he informed of the operations of the two men in the boat. The officer then followed the strangers until they made a landing, and arrested them. In their boat was found a quantity of rope and a pair of oars which were identified by Mr. BENNETT as his property, the same having been taken from his vessel. The prisoners, who gave their names as JEREMIAH MCAULEY and THOMAS WILSON, residing in Monroe-street, New-York, were taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday afternoon, and held for examination. The case was set down for Monday.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.—THOMAS WELSH, a child 2 years old, who was run over by a Greenwood car, (No. 107,) near Furman-street, about a week ago, and had his legs cut off, died from the result of his injuries yesterday forenoon.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated at the Brooklyn Dispensary during the month of August was 574. During the month 1,016 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEGRO RUFFIANISM.—A colored man, a native of Virginia, was brought on Wednesday evening to Hudson City and lodged in jail for having violated the person of a child only 11 years of age. She is daughter of a respectable farmer named JOHN KIRKPATRICK, and was on an errand to a neighbor, when she was met about 8 P. M. at Seacaucus, a lonely place, by the negro, who took her in his arms, carried her through some bushes, and threatened to take her life if she made any noise. He there violated her person and then left. He had not been long gone when she ran to the houses of some neighbors and acquainted the inmates of the fact. They came up to the ruffian near Hackensack Bridge, and were about to drown him from the bridge, but he pleaded so hard for life that they thought the best course to adopt was to have him brought before a Justice and dealt with according to law. He was accordingly brought before Judge ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, but the little girl had become so ill it was necessary to adjourn the case, and the prisoner was committed until further examination. He admitted to the Chief of Police the part he had taken in the transaction.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
26—Appleton vs. Appleton.
62—Milnor vs. Shail.
—Lawler vs. Lawler.
70—Humphrey vs. Rogers.
77—Fowler vs. Lowenstein et al.
80—Jay, Receiver, vs. De Groot, et al.
128—Evans vs. Easton.

Nos.
—Backus vs. Easton.
—Hamilton vs. Easton.
134—Howe Machine Co. vs. Frank.
149—Barnes et al. vs. Ames et al.
171—Marr vs. McKechnie, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

COURT NOTICE.

During the August Term non-jury causes only will be heard; all jury causes going over to the September Term. The calendar for the trial of causes by the Court will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Chambers business will be transacted every day from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE MARITIME LIEN LAW—STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

Ernest Fiedler vs. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.—In this case the plaintiff had title to the steamer *Circassian* through the foreclosure of a mortgage. The defendant, Kelly, as Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, attached the vessel under the State Lien law, and sold it. To protect himself the plaintiff bought it in and paid twenty per cent. of the purchase price under protest. This action was brought to recover back the money so paid. The Sheriff put in an answer justifying the sale under the Lien law of the State. Since the commencement of the action the Court of Appeals has decided, in the case of the steamboat *Josephine*, that the State law in question is unconstitutional as to vessels trading with foreign ports, and that, as to them, the Federal Courts have exclusive jurisdiction.

The case came before Judge BARNARD to-day on a motion made by the plaintiff to have the answer of Sheriff Kelly stricken out as frivolous, and for judgment as for the want of an answer. The motion was granted, the Judge holding that under the decision of the Court of Appeals above cited he had no other course to pursue.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 5.

By Judge Barnard.

Sparks *vs.* Stephens; $21 must be deducted from the bill.

The North River Insurance Company *vs.* Michael Allison et al.; motion for judgment granted.

Howland, &c., *vs.* Stevens et al.; motion for judgment granted.

Pinckney, &c., *vs.* John S. Lipps; cause referred to hear and determine.

Breese *vs.* Breese; order granted.

Macaulay *vs.* Oglesby; reference ordered.

In the matter of the dissolution of the New World Fire Insurance Company, order to examine accounts granted.

Landsberg *vs.* Crawford, &c.; motion granted.

The Union Paper Collar Company *vs.* E. Elisha Mack et al.; order modified on giving a bond to pay the claim and damages.

Marckwold *vs.* Roberts et al.; motion granted.

Anderson *vs.* Garson, Jr., et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

Latour *vs.* Reichert et al.; motion granted.

Tooker *vs.* James et al.; order granted.

Webster *vs.* Knox; motion denied.

Cutter *vs.* Wetzel et al.; motion granted.

Keefer *vs.* Wetzel et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the estate of Phebe Ketcham and Catharine Ketcham, infants; order granted.

Rogers *vs.* Johnson et al.; memoranda for counsel.

In the matter of the estate of Norman B. Griffin et al.; application to stay denied.

The Union Oil Company *vs.* Sylvester Lewis; motion denied; $10 costs to the plaintiff to abide the event.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Yesterday morning the Grand Jury was impaneled, and after receiving a brief charge as to their duties from the Recorder, they proceeded to business. The foreman selected was Mr. W. J. Peck, an Ex Alderman.

The following cases were then disposed of by the Court:

REMANDED.

Catharine Smith, a youthful "seamstress," pleaded guilty of having stolen $55 in United States currency from Andrew Herber, an unsophisticated countryman who was "seeing the elephant" when he was robbed.

John Saunders, a colored man, 23 years of age, and employed as cook and steward on board the bark *Sea Skimmer*, lying at Pier No. 44, East River, pleaded guilty of attempting to steal $236 worth of cologne from that vessel on the 24th ult. The mate saw him remove the cologne from a case in the hold to the forecastle deck where he carefully secreted it, but was soon afterward arrested.

John Quinn, a young man who claimed to be a sailor, pleaded guilty of having forged the endorsement of Mr. A. Hey upon a draft for $100, drawn by the National Trust Company upon the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

George Thorpe pleaded guilty of stealing a gold watch, valued at $100, from Wm. Dowling, of No. 214 Mulberry-st., on the 30th of July.

All the above named prisoners were remanded until Friday next, for sentence.

SENTENCED.

John Sheehan, a shoemaker, just past his teens, pleaded guilty of stealing thirty-six pairs of shoes, worth $81, from the sidewalk in front of Sherman E. Curtis' establishment in Walker-st. He was sentenced to the Pentientary for six months.

Frederick Savier, who was convicted at the June Term for stealing $250 in United States Treasury notes from Henry Graul, of No. 59 Avenue B, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Julius Asarof, who pleaded guilty of grand larceny at the June Term, was sentenced to the State Prison for six months.

DISCHARGED.

Martin Frey, a tailor, pleaded guilty of stealing a number of unmade coats, worth $43 98, from Messrs. Geo. E. Shortridge, Rutherford & Co., of No. 73 Duane-street. There were extenuating circumstances in the case, and the Recorder, therefore, suspended sentence and ordered the prisoner's discharge.

The Court was then adjourned until this morning, at 11 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 5, 1868.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R... 115⅝	5 Met. Bank... 128
15,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '62... 109⅝	13 Cent. National... 108½
50,000 5-20s, C, '62... 114⅝	55 Pacific Mail... 100¾
105,000 do... 114⅜	100 do...bet. call 101
1,900 do...Small 114⅝	100 B. & B. Ass'n... 99
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C... 115⅝	100 West. U. Tel... 34¾
3,000 do... 116	400 Union Nav. b. call 27
10,000 5-20s, C, '64... 111	100 Bruns. C. L. Co... 8½
38,000 5-20s C, '68... 109	100 Adams Ex... 52⅝
21,500 do... 108⅞	100 do... 52½
120,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '65... 112⅝	100 do... 52
51,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, new... 108¾	25 U. S Ex... 45½
2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R... 106	100 Mer. U. Ex...s60 24
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C... 109½	300 Erie R... 57⅛
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bty. Loan...R 109	100 do... 57⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c... 65½	30 do... 57⅜
10,000 do...bet. call 65	300 do...bet. call 58
45,000 Tenn. 6s, new... 64	200 Bost., H. & E... 19⅛
17,000 do... 64⅛	100 do... 19½
30,000 do...bet. call 64⅛	100 Mich. S. & N. I... 85⅞
30,000 do...2d call 64¾	100 do... 85¾
2,000 do... 64⅛	200 do... 85¾
10,000 Va. St. 6s, ex C... 53½	100 do...2d call 85½
1,000 do... 53⅞	400 Reading R... 90⅝
10,000 do... 53⅞	300 do... 90⅞
14,000 do... 53¾	600 do... 90⅜
1,000 Missouri St. 6s... 93⅜	2000 do... 90
10,000 do... 93½	10 Mich. Cen... 119½
10,000 N. C. St. 6s., x.c. bet. call 71	48 Ill. Cen... bet. call 150
10,000 do...2d call 71	100 do... 149
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st... 93½	200 do...s30 148½
5,000 do... 94	200 do... 149
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M ex int... 89	127 do... 148
1,000 Chi. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bs... 92¼	100 Cleve. & Pitts... 87
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st M e... 90½	1100 do...s60 86
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st... 103½	300 do... 86½
2,000 Harlem 1st M... 103	500 do... 87½
5,000 O. & M. 1st M... 95½	200 Clev. & Tol... 101¾
3,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B... 101	100 Chi. & R. I... 111½
17 Merchants' Bank... 121	100 do... 111¾
72 Butch. & D. B'k... 130	200 do... 111⅞
10 Fourth National... 105	250 do... 111⅞
50 do...2d call 104½	100 Mil. & St. P...s60 73½
43 Phoenix Bank... 107½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 81¾
25 Ocean Bank... 109	300 do... 81⅞
5 Am. Ex. Bank... 121	100 do...bet. call 81½
	400 Tol. W. & W... 49⅝
	100 do... 49½
	100 do...2d call 50
	72 New-Jer. Cen... 121
	200 P. F. W. & C... 109¾
	100 do... 109½
	100 Chi. & Alt. Pf... 138½
	400 O. & Miss. R... 29⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R... 115⅝	$5,000 Mich. So. S.F.B. bet. call 101⅛
31,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C... 116	100 Pacific Mail... 101⅜
56,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62... 114⅝	800 do... 101⅛
600 do...Small 114⅞	100 Quick. Min. b. call 22
10,000 do... 114⅝	200 Adams Ex... 52⅝
1,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R... 106	20 American Ex... 45
40,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64... 111⅛	100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 26¼
12,000 do... 110⅞	700 N. Y. Cen. R... 131
2,000 do... 111	100 Erie R... 60
10,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65... 109⅝	400 do... 59⅞
72,500 5-20s, C. '65... 112⅝	600 Erie R. Pf... 73½
500 5-20s, C., '65 new 108⅞	500 Hud. Riv. R... 14
1,000 do... 108¾	100 Reading R... 91⅛
12,000 5-20s, ex C., '68.. 109	200 M. S. & N. I... 87
35,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C... 109⅝	200 Mil. & St. P...s60 74
25,000 do... 109½	100 do... 74⅝
1,000 Tenn St 6s.new... 64½	200 Clev. & Pitts... 89½
1,000 do... 64⅜	800 do... 89⅛
5,000 do... 64½	100 do... 89½
10,000 do...bet.call. 64¾	200 do...s60 88
5,000 Tenn. 6s. ex. c... 65	100 Clev. & Tol. R... 101¾
5,000 Vir. St. 6s, new. 53½	100 Chic. & R. I... 111½
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new. 71⅞	200 do... 111⅞
10,000 do...bet. call 71	300 do... 111¾
10,000 do... 71⅞	700 do... 111⅞
20,000 N. Car. 6s., x-c. 72⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 82
10,000 do...bet. call 72	200 Tol., W. & W... 50⅜
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M... 83½	200 O. & M. R... 29⅞
	100 P., Ft. W. & C... 109⅞
	55 New-Jersey C. R... 121
	62 C. C. Cin. & Ind. R... 86½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$40,000 Tenn.St.6s,new 64	200 Mil. & St. P... 74⅞
200 Adams Ex... 53	200 do... 75
100 Mer. U. Ex... 24⅝	500 P., Ft. W. & C... 109⅞
50 do... 24⅝	100 Ohio & Miss. R...s3 29⅝
600 do... 24⅝	600 M. S. & N. I... 85⅞
200 Pacific M... 101	200 do... 85⅞
200 West. U. Tel... 34⅝	300 do... 85⅞
1800 N. Y. Cen... 130	500 do... 85⅞
800 do... 129⅞	400 do... 85⅞
100 do...s15 129⅞	200 do... 86
900 do...b3 130	100 Clev. & Pitts... 86⅞
600 Erie R... 57	400 do... 86⅞
1500 do... 57⅛	4500 do... 86⅞
500 do...b60 57⅝	500 do... 86⅞
50 do... 57⅝	400 do...s5 86⅞
800 do... 57⅜	200 do... 86⅞
200 do... 57⅝	200 Tol., W. & W... 49⅞
200 do... 57⅝	200 do... 49⅞
600 do... 57⅝	200 Cleve. & Tol... 101⅝
400 Reading R... 90⅝	600 do... 101¾
100 do... 90⅝	1100 Chic., R. I & P... 111⅝
1500 do... 90⅝	500 do... 111⅝
500 do... 90⅝	200 do... 111½
400 do... 90⅝	300 Chi. & N. W... 81⅛
2500 do... 90⅝	800 do...b10 81⅛
400 do... 90⅝	200 do... 81⅛
100 Alt. & T. H... 43	200 Chi. & N.W. Pf... 81⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$17,000 Tenn.St.6s.ex-c 65	100 P. F. W. & C... 109⅜
200 Mer. U. Ex... 24⅝	200 M. So. & N. I... 86⅜
100 Pac. Mail... 100⅞	100 do... 86⅜
600 do... 100⅞	100 do...c 86⅝
100 do...c 101	800 Chi. R. I. & P... 111⅛
100 do...s60 99⅝	300 Bos., Hart. & Erie. 19⅛
100 do...b10 100⅞	400 Clev. & Pitts... 87⅛
500 do... 100⅝	500 do... 88⅛
300 N. Y. Cen... 130⅝	400 do... 88⅛
400 do... 130⅞	400 do... 88⅛
800 do... 130⅝	200 do... 88⅛
1100 do... 130⅛	200 do... 88⅛
400 do... 130⅛	800 do... 89⅛
900 Erie R... 58⅜	1100 do... 89⅛
300 do...b3 58⅛	200 do... 89⅛
400 do... 58⅝	200 do... 89⅛
100 do... 58⅝	200 do...c 89⅝
800 do... 58⅝	1500 do... 89⅛
100 Erie R. Pf... 74	200 Chi. & N. W... 81⅞
100 Quicksilver... 22	100 do...b15 81⅝
400 Reading R... 90⅝	100 do...b30 82
600 do... 90⅝	100 do... 81⅝
200 do...c 90⅝	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 81⅞
200 Tol., W. & W... 49⅞	200 do...s10 81⅝
100 M. & St. P... 74⅝	100 do...b5 81⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

20 Am. Ex... 44⅝	200 Ohio & M. R... 29⅝
400 W. U. Tel... 34⅝	300 M. S. & N. I... 86⅞
300 N. Y. Cen. R... 131⅛	600 Cleve. & Pitts... 89⅛
50 Erie R... 60⅛	200 do...b10 89⅝
100 Hud. R. R... 139	600 do... 89
100 do... 138⅞	100 Cl. & Tol... 101⅛
600 Reading R... 91⅝	2600 Chi. R. I. & P... 111⅝
200 do... 91⅝	200 Chi. & N.W... 82
100 Mil. & St. P... 75	600 do... 82⅛
100 M. & St. P. Pf... 82⅝	400 Ch. & N. W. Pf... 82⅛
600 P. Ft.W. & C... 110	50 do... 82

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5—P. M.

There was increased excitement in the Gold Room to-day, the sales advancing to 147¼@148¼ ℔ cent. early in the forenoon. They fell back to 147⅛@147⅜ ℔ cent. about 1 o'clock P. M., but later in the day the speculation made another sudden upward turn to 148@148⅛@148¼@148⅜ ℔ cent. The *Bull* interest, which has showed so much confidence in moving the market, in the last fortnight, from 142 to 147½ ℔ cent., succeeded this morning in alarming part of the *short* sellers into covering their outstanding contracts, and the settlements are reported to have been quite extensive. This for the moment partially weakened the market, as noted above, ⅜@1 ℔ cent., but the buyers for the rise, emboldened by their profits, and using the fact that a million of the Russian indemnity went out to-day in Gold Coin, made another strong demonstration after 3 o'clock, and carried up the market to within a small fraction of 149 ℔ cent. Why the million of Gold Coin should have been shipped by the Cunarder to-day, with Exchange at 109⅜@110 ℔ cent., is something of a mystery to the banking circles of the Street. It is no greater caprice of speculation, however, than the use made of transferring a hitherto useless sum of $7,200,000 of Gold in the Treasury to the payment of an obligation, incurred as in Gold by the Government. The sales of Exchange on London for the Bremen steamer to-morrow were at 109⅜@110 for 60 days, and 110⅛@110⅜ short sight. Money continues easy and the market dull at from 3 to 5 ℔ cent. on call. Some of the Brokers are negotiating for 80@60 days, at from 5 to 6 ℔ cent. by way of safeguard against any sudden rise of Interest later in the season to 7 ℔ cent.

The Public Funds advanced with the rise in Gold on all the descriptions abroad, 6 ℔ cent. of 1881 to 116; 5-20s of 1862 to 114⅛@⅜, and 10-40s to 109⅜ ℔ cent. The January and July 5-20s of 1865-67 were also rather firmer than yesterday, though, as a general remark, the business is dull.

The Border State Bonds were advanced on both descriptions to 61⅞@65 respectively, and the North Carolinas rose to 71⅞ and 72¼ respectively for the new and old. There was some disposition to sell Virginias at the early Board, but the price of the old recovered to 54@54½ in the afternoon, and the new to 53⅜ ℔ cent. There was very little done in Missouris.

The Railway Share market has been in a higher fever of excitement throughout the day, especially marked in Erie, which sold at 57@56½@56@58@57½ before 11 o'clock A. M.; then at 57⅞@58@57@58@59@60@59½@60¼@61@61½ ℔ cent. The panic fall of yesterday, the first effect of which was to entail serious losses upon weak holders, besides inducing some heavy *short* sales at low figures, to-day brought forward a numerous body of adventurous speculators on the mere chances of a rally after so great a fall. Many of these parties had been entirely out of the Stock for several months, but recurring to its eventful Wall-street history for the past three or four years, in the course of which it has repeatedly touched 55@52½, and one occasion 47 @45 ℔ cent., and afterwards gone up to 90@95 or 80@85 or 78@82, as in March last, they are led to risk a few hundred or a few thousand shares, without reference to the merits of the Stock, whatever they may be under the present management. The general New-York and Western list recovered in a good measure from the sympathetic depression of yesterday, and some heavy transactions were made in Cleveland and Pittsburg, at a recovery of 2½ ℔ cent., and in Reading, New-York Central, Rock Island and the North-Wests.

After the late Boards broke up Erie sold as high as 61⅞ ℔ cent. and Gold on the Street, 149⅛@149¼ ℔ cent. The following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	109	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	109⅛
American Gold Coin	146⅞	149¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅝	64⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	55	54¼
Missouri Bonds	93½	93¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	69⅞	71¾
New-York Central	130½	132
Erie Railway	58	61⅞
Reading Railway	91¼	92
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅞	112¼
Northwest Common	81⅞	82¼
Northwest Preferred	81⅞	82¼
Michigan Southern	86½	86⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	109⅝	109⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87	89
Pacific Mail Company	101	101
St. Paul Preferred	82	82
St. Paul Common	74½	75¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	115⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅞
5,000 & 1,000, 1881	115⅞	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	125
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅝	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871	127
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅝	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	112
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅞	10-40 reg	105⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865	112⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	109⅝
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	108⅞	6's Currency	102⅝
5-20 coup., 1867	108⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	109	Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅛
N. Y. Coup. B'y L.	108⅞	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅛
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870	102	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872	101⅝	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873	102	Illinois war loan	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	102	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	65
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	64⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	102	Virginia 6s., ex c.	53⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	98	Virginia 6s, new bds	51
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	95	Georgia 6s	78
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1876	95	Georgia 7s, new bonds	90
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	70⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101	N. C. 6s. new bonds	69
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	99⅛	Missouri 6s	93⅛
Illinois reg., 186.	99⅛	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	92⅛
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99⅛	Connecticut 6s	99
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Ocean	107
Manhattan	140	American Exchange	120
Merchants'	121	Hanover	108
Mechanics'	129	Metropolitan	135
America	142	Shoe and Leather	120
Phenix	106	Corn Exchange	125
North River	106	Importers' & Trad's	127
Fulton	162	Park	151
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
Leather Manuf's	175	Central National	107¾
Seventh Ward	112	Fourth National	105
Commerce	121		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95½	Tol. & W. 1st M.	90¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	105	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83½
N. Y. Cen. 7's.con. 1876	125 x	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	125 x	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	104
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	105	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	90	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	98
Buff., N.Y.& Erie. 1st '77	92	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 1st '69-70	99½	Chi. & R. I. Pac.	94¾
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100	Clev. & Tol. S F	100
Harlem 1st M.	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	82
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	102	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1870	120	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Alton & T. H. 1st M. pf.	93	Ohio & Miss. 2d M.	56⅝
A. & T. H. inc.	81⅝	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	107
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92⅝
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	92	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	92
Con. 7 ℔ cent. ex bds.	91	Chic. & Mil 1st M.	90

The Chicago and Rock Island Road earned in

July, 1868	$329,800
July, 1867	274,875
Increase	$54,925

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,492,501 82; payments, $4,331,180 13; balance, $78,582,601 08. The receipts include for Customs, $507,000; for Gold Notes, $512,000.

The New-York Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A St. Louis paper publishes the following in relation to the finances of Missouri, deriving the facts from official sources:

The following is a summary of the operations of the State Treasury Department during the month of July, 1868:

The Treasurer has given receipts for the following amounts:

Into Revenue Fund	$27,584 42
Into State Interest Fund	222,953 11
Into State School Fund	14,584 79
Into State School Moneys	36,235 50
Into Seminary Moneys	4,207 50
Into Executor's and Administrator's Fund	242 00
Into Internal Improvement Fund	760 39
Total	$306,567 70

Of the amount received $200,000 were paid in bonds of the State by the North Missouri Railroad under an act approved March 17, 1868.

The Auditor has audited 248 claims, and drawn warrants on the Treasurer for $81,782 10. He has also issued certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $7,198 86 for claims audited and allowed, but for which the appropriations have been exhausted.

The number of letters received by him during the month is 386, the number transmitted 422.

The most arduous task ever performed in so short a time in the Auditor's Office has, during this month, been brought near completion, viz.: The cancelling and comparing of six series of past-due coupons from our State railroad bonds; 105,181 coupons have been thus assorted in numerical and serial order, have been cancelled and compared on the several registers, and each coupon requires yet to be stamped with the words "paid by the State." They represent the sum of $3,194,265, which is nearly the full amount of the series of July, 1861, January and July, 1862 and 1863, and July, 1867. The other series of past-due coupons, which have been funded, will be worked up by the present administration, and be included in the next Auditor's report.

The tax-books for 1868 are now ready in most counties. As far as ascertained, so far the valuations of the total taxable wealth of the State will be about the same figures as last year, to wit: $450,000,000. There is a diminution of the personal property in the north part of the State, which, however, is nearly balanced by the increase of wealth in the southwestern counties.

Clifton Iron Company—Clifton Iron Estate.

From the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Advance.

We awoke this morning at 4:30, dressed and went to the front door of Bishop's Hotel, a neat and well-kept house, built of logs, three stories high and forty feet square, situated in the village of Clarksboro, (named after L. C. CLARK, of New-York,) St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Many of our readers may know the position of the town of Clifton, and yet not be aware of the existence of a village of this name at all. And yet it has as fair a prospect as any village we know of in this country—more money has been spent for its benefit within the past two years than we would like to say, if we knew—and although some disappointments have been met with by its projectors, we feel bound to say that nowhere does there seem less chance than here of any failure to make a most profitable return for the money invested.

Sitting here, writing, while all nature seems hushed, except in the falls of the Grasse River, which a little to the right of our view breaks over a pile of irregular rocks about 40 feet high—we find ourselves surrounded by hills (we might almost say mountains) varying in altitude from 50 to 200 feet. No outlet meets the eye, except on two sides, where the hills become a little less exalted, which has been taken advantage of to construct a railroad to connect this place, filled with nature's richness, with the outer world. The Clifton Railroad, to the right, extends to DeKalb Junction; to the left it winds around the base of the highest peak visible, to the mines of the Clifton Iron Company. Of this railroad we have before spoken, but yesterday is the first time we have ever seen it, and yesterday we rode over its entire length to this village; reserving until this morning a visit to the mines which it is constructed to aid in developing. We shall allude to it again.

The village at present consists of the extensive works of the Myers Furnace Company, which are intended to smelt the ore from the mine into the pig-iron of commerce. These works give employment to a vast number of men, both at the works and in the adjacent mountains, in burning charcoal for the use of the furnace in smelting. Beside these works there is a sawmill, a good hotel, a store, blacksmith shop, and about fifty families. Immediately in rear of the furnace stand a couple of coal-houses, with a capacity for over 200,000 bushels, one of which is now full and the other soon will be so.

Now that we have seen and traveled over the wooden railroad, as here constructed, we do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most valuable improvements we have lately seen. For opening up new sections of country, where the expense of iron rails make an ordinary railroad quite out of the question, this new road will be invaluable: and but few years will elapse before the importance of the wooden rail will be acknowledged generally. As we have before said, the rails are of hard maple, scantling, 4x6 inches: the four-inch surface being the one uppermost. The ties are not flattened, as in the ordinary railroad, but the rails are let into them some four inches, and are firmly secured there by wedges tightly driven in. The rate of speed is not at all uniform, on this road at least; most of the way coming here being a heavy up grade, our average running speed was not more than eight miles an hour, while on short sections at the rate of at least twenty miles an hour was made. The road has been an expensive one to construct, owing to the numerous ravines and streams to be crossed, which have always been done by trestlework. The timber being taken in the rough, sometimes these trestles present a rough although substantial appearance. The engines at present in use are what are known as traction engine, but are not nearly powerful enough for the work required of them. However, the contractor, Mr. J. B. HULBERT, informs us that a new and much more powerful engine has been contracted for and is expected in another week, when much heavier loads than at present will be taken toward market. The conveniences for travel are not very great yet, passenger trains not yet being run; and those who pass over the road being obliged to content themselves with a seat upon a load of ore, supplemented perhaps by the soft side of a board. However all the employes are accommodating, and some inconveniences must be expected at the opening of every new enterprise. Mr. HULBERT tells us that his experience has suggested many improvements, which could be carried out without much additional expense, in building another road; one of which is to cover the face of the rail with a hard substance which would prevent the rain and snow from soaking into them, causing the wheels to slip.

Starting after breakfast we took the line of railroad, and walked up to the iron mines, visiting their openings from which the ore is being taken. So many contradictory stories have been circulated about the productiveness of these mines that we were totally unprepared to find them either so rich or extensive as they proved upon examination. Operations here are conducted under the superintendence of Capt. HARVEY, an experienced Cornish miner, who has also aided in developing minerals for the last twenty years in different parts of the United States. He considers these mines more extensive and richer than any he has hitherto seen in the world; and while he may be too sanguine as to the vast depths to which the veins can be followed, the ledges already laid bare are sufficient to occupy many years in their exhaustion. The ore, in some openings is very easily mined; a single blast being sufficient sometimes to detach large masses of many tons weight, which are reduced to sizes suitable for handling by picks, crowbars and huge sledges. Tons and tons of this ore are already piled in the vicinity of the openings, and awaits the arrival of stronger engines to be drawn away. The ore is said to average a yield of fully sixty per cent. of pig iron to the ton, showing a richness not often found.

Contiguous to the mines a New-York Company are erecting extensive steel works, for the purpose of manufacturing steel directly from the native ore. At present the works are not sufficiently advanced for us to attempt any description; but we can only hope that the enterprise which invested so large an amount of money in this heavy machinery, these massive chimneys and extensive fire brick vaults may find an abundant reward; and we cannot doubt it. Certainly no one deserves to succeed and reap his reward more than he who devotes his money to the development of the hidden resources of the country, and all should be rejoiced when such results are attained. In the present instance we are glad to be firmly convinced that the owners of the Clifton property must in the end reap an abundant harvest from the untold wealth which their money and enterprise is but now beginning to develop.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bleecker-st., e. s., 67 ft. s. of Perry-st, 81.9¾x18.9x81.10¾x18.9	$21,500
Chatham-st., No. 187	24,500
Christie-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 35x100	29,500
Frankfort-st., Nos. 66, 68	17,300
Gore lot between 1st-av. and Av. A, and 73d and 74th sts., 50x46.3¾x50.8x54.2	800
Park-st., Nos. 103, 105	12,000
Sheriff-st., n. s., 80 ft. n. of Grand, 20x80 Sheriff-st., No. 5, 25x100	21,000
16th-st., No. 61 Bayard-st., 25x91:11¾	4,400
23d-st., n. s., 243 ft. e. of 2d-av., 98.9x32	16,000
34th-st., n. s., 145.10 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20.10x98.9	16,000
43d-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. e. cor. 11th-av., 75x100.5	nom.
57th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 125x100	45,000
62d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av., 12.6x90.6	3,375
74th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x36.2¾	3,250
76th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 102.2x130x72x100x95	nom.
81st-st., n. s., 80 ft. n. of 2d-av., 62.2x20x40x20x102.2x40	5,000
85th-st., n. s., 94 ft. w. of Av. A, 100x204.4x96.3x102.2x3.9x102.7	20,000
85th-st., n. s., 194 ft. w. of Av. A, 204.4x25	nom.
109th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100	4,450
112th-st., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 75x100	5,400
113th-st., s. s., 295 ft. e. of 1st-av., 5.x100.10	1,500
118th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100	5,500
121st-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 4th-av., 40x111 121st-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.11	4,500
122d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100	1,300
127th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 8th-av., 125.9x98.11	14,000
Avenue A, s. w. cor. of 13th-st., ½ part, 26x100	11,500
Avenue A, e. s., 46 ft. s. of 17th-st., 86.6x24.6	20,000
2d-av., w. s., 42.2 ft. n. of 81st-st., 20x60	12,750
3d-av., w. s., 62.2 ft. n. of 81st-st., 30x80	14,000
3d-av., e. s., 60.5x80 8th-av., w. s., 77.2 ft. n. of 82d-st., 75x100 83d-st., s. s., 10 ft. 8th-av., 57½x102.8½x67.9x102.2	34,500

Leases Recorded.

Essex-st., No. 149, 5 years, per year	$732
Northeast corner South and Market sts., 5 years, per year	1,600
Lexington-av., No. 368, 2 years and 2 months, per year	2,000
11th-st., Nos. 278 and 28., 10 years—$2,000 for 5 years, $2,500 for 5 years.	
19th-st., lot No. 306, estate of Moore, 25x91.11, 21 years, per year	160
1st-av., No. 1, 5 years, per year	1,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Powers-st., 25x90	$2,950
Boerum-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	1,000
Butler and Nevins sts., s. e. corner, 22x100	6,000
Carroll and Court sts., s. w. corner, 10x100	20,000
Chestnut-st., e. s., 474 ft. s. of Brooklyn and Jam. R. R., 10x150	4,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 53.6 ft. n. of Greene-av., 21.6x80	5,215
Elm-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Willow-st., 25x100	1,000
Hart-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 111.9x157.2x110.7	7,500
Lafayette-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of De Bevoise-st., 20x80	6,500
Middle-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100	1,080
Pennsylvania-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of South Carolina-av., 42.6x50	nom.
Pulaski-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 20x70.11x70.8x50	700
River-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100	1,100
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 94.3 ft. w. of Court-st., 19x81	10,000
Scholes-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	5,200
Suydam-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Vandervoort-av	nom.
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	2,000
1st-place, s. s., 262.6 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x133	3,000
North 2d and 6th sts., s. cor., 110x75x21.6x88.6	2,500
South 3d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-st., 45.10x78.8	2,600
4th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of North 7th-st., 25x100	1,100
Clermont-av., w. s., 215.4 ft. n. of De Kalb-av. 18.9x73.5x	nom.
Gates-av., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Yates-av., 100x100	6,500
Green-av. and Cumberland-st., s. e., cor., 28.6x80	12,000
Flatbush-av., w. s., 257.10 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 50x77	6,000
Lewis-av. and Pulaski-st., s. w. corner, 75x70.11	2,500
Marcy-av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Hickory-st., 14.8x101.2x30.1x125	2,250
Nassau-av. and Leonard-st., s. w. corner, 40x75	1,400
Rochester-av., e. s., 157 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 21x98	325
Underhill-av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Pacific-st., 20x80	1,125
Wyckoff-av., e. s., 2.5 ft. n. of Baltic-av., 25x100	1,150
3d-av. and 16th-st., s. e. corner, 23x83.10 (deed of 1864)	3,400
6th-av., e. s., 111.10 ft. s. of 16th-st., 18.2x80	3,000
South 6th-st., n. s., 76.11 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x99	3,100
Lot No. 926 on W. P. Power's map	3,000
Lot No. 6, Waterbury map, 25x60	3,000
Lot No. 51, Sutherland map, (Mitchell)	150

Leases Recorded.

Columbia-st., No. 526, 2 years, per year	$660
President and Nevins sts., s. e. cor., 3 yrs., per yr.	720

Flatbush.

On Coney Island Plank Road, n. e. cor. of land of Dutch Reformed Church, 5¾ acres	$105,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

Wakefield, lot No. 188, 5th-av., s. s., 105x114	$150

North New-York.

Willis-av., e. s., lot No. 2, block No. 23, 25x100	$1,000

Rye.

Jefferson-st., s. s., through to railroad, 50 ft. front	$220

Yonkers.

Warburton-av., w. s., 36x100	$8,500
Odell-av., e. s., 30 acres adjoining land of J. C. Cook	$24,988
Hudson and Adams sts., s. w. cor., lots No. 20 and 22, 50x100	$3,000

Yorktown.

3½ acres on n. s. of Five-mile Turnpike (Ann E. Crawford)	$600

QUEENS COUNTY.

Newtown.

John-st., s. s., 184.6 ft. w. of Payntar-av., 25x100	$200
Clinton-av., w. s., 178.2 ft. s. of Flushing Plank Road, 25x100	70

Oyster Bay.

Cedar Swamp road, w. s., adjoining Foster's, 40 acres	$20,580

North Hempstead.

Highway from Herrick's to Success, n. w. s., (Leek's,) 2¼ acres	$1,800

Hempstead.

Woodland, near Merrick and Jamaica Plank road, adjoining Simmon's, 11 acres	$1,000

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Railroad-av. and Merseles-st., s. w. corner, 50x150 Wayne and Merseles sts., s. w. corner, 50x200 Railroad-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Merseles-st., 50x150 Wayne-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Merseles-st., 50x200	$6,500
Coles-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of 4th-st., 15x50	3,300
South 7th-st., n. s., lot No. 8, block No. 6, Bacot's map, 20x80	1,850

Hoboken.

Bloomfield-st., w. s., 82 ft. s. of 6th-st., 25x95	$10,500

Hudson City.

Carlton-av., s. s., lots Nos. 33, 34, block E, adjoining Reservoir, 58x100	$950
Scott-st., lot No. 29, block No. 3, Hespe and Weber map, 25x100	600

Union.

Franklin-st., s. s., lots Nos. 405 to 411, each 25x100	$8,600

Newark.

St. Francis-st., w. s., 200 ft. from George-st., 25x100	$315
Charlton-st., s. s., 100 ft. from Court-st., 30x100	100
Lafayette-st., Machin's property, 381 ft. front	25,000
Napoleon-st., G. W. Bank's property, 25x100	16,000
Wallace-st., w. s., 286 ft. from Dark Lane, 3.x100	200

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ALWAYS IN DEMAND.—Securities with both interest and principal well assured, yielding a profitable income and having a ready sale throughout a long term of years.

We invite the attention of capitalists, trustees and others to the merits and advantages of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. These bonds are the obligations of a responsible Company, whose vast property is administered with all the economy and forethought of individual enterprises. They have as final security the prior claim upon the whole property, which has cost three times the amount of the bonds issued thereupon, and which, in its beginnings, is one of the most profitable railroads in existence. The certainty and regularity of the interest payments is established by the current revenues of the Company—already largely in excess of their requirements, and a sinking fund is provided for the repayment of the principal.

These bonds have 30 years to run, and have already an excellent standing here and in Europe. By authority of National and State laws they are expressly made "*payable in coin*," and at this time pay more than eight per cent. upon the investment. For sale at 103 and accrued interest, in currency, by

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞THE FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY years Seven Per Cent. Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in gold coin, free of Government tax, as an INVESTMENT SECURITY, combining safety, cheapness and profit, are unequaled by anything offered in the market.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	3,639	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	2
Wheat, bushels	15,250	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	138,262	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	5
Oats, bushels	23,685	Petroleum, bbls	1,036

ASHES—Have been in limited request at $8 37@$8 50 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.; stock, 791 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet and depressed in price, including Java at 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very limited demand today at a further slight reduction in prices. Sales have been confined to 840 bales, including 550 bales to spinners and 290 bales to speculators.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	21½	21½	22 @—
Good Ordinary	25	25	25½@25½
Low Middling	27	27½	27½@27¾
Middling	29½	29½	30 @30½
Good Middling	33	33	33½@—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,780
Receipts last week	5,901
Receipts preceding week	3,911
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	389,149
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	613,993
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,914
Exports since Sept. 1	369,735
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	45,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,189,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,871,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,706,500
Exports same time 1866–7	1,534,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	62,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	135,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has again advanced 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl., on an active trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 65@$8 50; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $9@$10 15; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $10 15@$10 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $9 25@$10 25 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 65@$8 50
Extra State	9 00@10 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 15@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 25@10 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 80@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 70@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 25@15 00

Southern Flour is in more demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,250 bbls. at $9 25@$10 50 for very poor to fair, and $10 50@$16 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is in fair demand at rising prices. Sales have been reported of 900 sacks at $11@$12 90, as extremes, for Extras ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $7 80@$10 35 for common to choice ℔ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 65@$6 for Western, $5 60 for State, $5 85 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City and $6 35 @$6 45 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply and quoted decidedly firmer, on a moderate business. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,500 bushels, including White Canada at $2 55; new White Michigan (a small lot) on private terms; red Western (Winter) at $2 35; No. 1 Spring at $2 15; No. 2 Spring at $2 05@$2 07½, the latter rate for only part of a load of choice; White Genesee, at $2 65; Amber State at $2 45; White Southern at $2 65@$2 70; Amber Southern, on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in active request and quoted firmer, but closes heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 181,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 18 for unsound and damp, and $1 19@1 20 for sound new Mixed Western; $1 20@$1 21 for old Mixed Western, in store; $1 25@$1 27 for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye has been scarce and in demand at $1 80@$1 90 ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley, Malt, or Peas. Oats have been in good demand, closing more firmly and buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 75,000 bushels Western at 82½c.@82¾c., in store, and 83½c.@83¾c., afloat, ℔ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 P. M., Aug. 4, 1868: J. C. Sanford, Buffalo, oats; Rochester, Buffalo, corn; L. Steele, Oswego, corn; B. C. Johnson, Oswego, corn; G. V. Selden, Oswego, corn; J. W. Barker, Buffalo, wheat; Matilda, Buffalo, corn; Cassicus, Oswego, corn; Etta, Buffalo, corn; Contest, Oswego, corn; A. G. Gray, Buffalo, corn; Henrietta, Buffalo, corn; Hiram Grans, Buffalo, corn; Amelia Hindes, Buffalo, corn; Ironsides, Rome, flour, &c.; Billy Brown, Oswego, corn; C. L. Casler, Buffalo, corn; Kate Schuyler, Buffalo, corn; Miami, Buffalo, corn; I. V. D. Westfall, Buffalo, oats; Hanibal Hamlin, Oswego, corn; Wm. Clark, Jr., Buffalo, corn; Dubuque, Oswego, corn; Agnes, Buffalo, corn; A. G. Gilbert, Buffalo, corn; E. J. Howley, Buffalo, corn. The *Argus* also publishes the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week of July in the years 1867 and 1868:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley bushels.
1867	8,000	8,700	917,800	600
1868	6,000	190,800	1,125,000	....
	Decrease.2,000	Inc. 182,100	Inc. 207,200	Dec. 600

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st ult., inclusive, during the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels
1867	54,000	286,000	4,812,300	30,100
1868	115,900	4,993,000	7,313,900	326,500
	Increase.61,900	Inc. 4,707,000	Inc. 2,501,600	Inc. 296,400

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 963,300 bbls. Flour. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of July, in the years indicated:

Canal opened,	1866. May 1.	1867. May 6.	1868. May 6.
Flour, bbls	108,300	54,000	115,900
Wheat, bushels	1,372,000	286,000	4,993,000
Corn, bushels	9,999,400	4,812,300	7,313,900
Barley, bushels	105,300	30,100	326,500
Oats, bushels	3,679,900	1,551,100	3,956,600
Rye, bushels	410,600	125,800	159,500
Malt, bushels	103,700	116,700	217,300
Beef, bbls	100	......	700
Pork, bbls	7	523	104
Bacon, lbs	......	31,400	......
Butter, lbs	39,600	19,400	2,700
Lard, lbs	56,900	176,400	54,100
Cheese, lbs	126,600	97,800	272,900
Wool, lbs	104,400	47,600	31,400

HAY—North River Bale (old crop) continues in demand and firm at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 05@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. New is quiet at 50c @85c. ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues salable and firm at 75c.@90c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in very limited request, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The receipts at this port, week ending to-day, have been 20,202 Hides; sales 19,934 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 1,971 Dry Buenos Ayres 22¾ lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres 22¼ lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 763 Dry Buenos Ayres, 29 lbs., private terms; 5,300 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21@22 lbs., 21½c. gold, selected; 1,500 Dry Mexican, 25 lbs., 23c., currency, as they run; 1,000 Dry Mexican, Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 2,400 Dry Texas, 23 lbs., 22½c.@23c., currency, as they run; 400 Dry Texas, Kips, 10 lbs., 24c., currency, as they run; 400 Dry West India, 20 lbs., private terms; 900 Dry Parnaiba, 16 lbs., private terms; 500 W. S. Texas, 60 lbs., 14c., currency, as they run; 2,800 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 13½c.@14½c., currency, selected. The stock of Hides on hand is 138,800 (same time last year, 139,000,) and 145 bales, as follows: 86,000 Buenos Ayres, 20,300 Montevideo, 13,900 Rio Grande, 2,000 Porto Cabello, 5,500 Mexican, 600 Central American, 5,000 Texas, 5,000 D. S. African, 145 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER.—A light business has been transacted in Sole at previous quotations, including Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 48c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

LUMBER.—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "Trade has been good during the week; there have been a good many buyers in market, and there has been a good deal of lumber sold. Prices of Pine lumber are very steady. On some descriptions of coarse we advance our quotations. The receipts have been large; larger than any previous week this season, and larger than any week of last season. The stock is good, though not over large for the season, and is well assorted. The Chicago receipts of lumber for the week ending Aug. 1, were 31,760,000 feet, against 28,156,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1867. These figures would make the aggregate receipts for the year 482,502,000 feet against 389,609,000 feet in 1867, and increase for this year of 92,893,000 feet. The market for clear lumber in Chicago has declined during the week from $55@$57 to $53@$55, and these values are shaded to effect sales. At Muskegon "there is a lull in the lumber market; manufacturing will soon be discontinued if this state of things continues. Buyers are slow taking the best lots, and few scarcely look at lower grades. Cargoes upon cargoes of lumber remain unsold on the dock." The receipts of lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the weeks ending July 27 and Aug. 3, were:

	July 27. Feet.	Aug. 3. Feet.
Buffalo	7,529,600	9,666,700
Oswego	9,276,000	7,827,000
Total	16,799,600	17,493,700

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the fourth week of July, were:

	B'ds and Sc't'g, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, Lbs.
1868	27,100,600	4,368	....	2,880,500
1867	21,056,700	2,524	....	3,465,600

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1, were:

	Bd's and Sct'lg. Feet.	Shingles M.	Timber C ft.	Staves, Lbs.
1868	197,375,500	23,153	51,095	16,426,500
1867	144,876,700	12,147	....	15,534,600

Vessels in fair supply; rates unchanged.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, including Porto Rico at 46c.@68c.; Cuba at 30c.@52c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 89c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 45½c.@46c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 90@$8 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been quoted firm, on a moderate inquiry, including Crude Whale at 79c.@80c.; Bleached Whale at 89c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 18; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 03@$1 08; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather better demand, at 17½c.@17¾c. for Crude in bulk; 23c.@23½c. for do. in bbls.; 32½c.@35½c. for Refined, in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in better supply and demand, closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $28 86@$29, closing at $28 87 for New Western Mess; $28 50@$28 75 for old Mess; $24@$24 25 for Prime Mess, and $22 50@$23 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, seller September, at $29 05@$29 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request and firm; sales equal to 470 pkgs., part to arrive, at 16c.@19c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, and 20c.@21c. for Smoked Hams, in tight packages, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in demand and buoyant; 185 boxes ice-cured sold at 17½c.@18c., chiefly at 18c. ℔ lb. Lard is in fair demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 830 tcs. and bbls. at 17¼c.@19¼c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18¾c.@19c. for prime to choice steam, ℔ lb.; Beef is in request, at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 180 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are quiet at $26@$32 50 for State and Western ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese continue in good request. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℔ lb	35 @45
Pennsylvania, ℔ lb., fresh pails	35 @45
State, firkins, ℔ lb	36 @40
State, half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb	38 @40
Welsh tubs, ℔ lb	33 @37
Western Reserve, tubs, ℔ lb	28 @30
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ℔ lb	26 @29
Western Reserve, firkins, ℔ lb	30 @32
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ℔ lb	27 @30
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ℔ lb	33 @35

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	15½@16½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb	14½@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	14½@15½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	13 @14
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	7 @10

SUGARS—Have been in good demand and buoyant in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,230 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 125 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at from 13½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 75,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12¾c.; 81,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19¼c., and 49,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO.—Of the movements in this line in July Messrs. M. RADER & SON write thus: "Receivers who had been holding out patiently for an active demand at prices which would justify those paid in the West, found out at last that the warnings we gave them during the early part of the season were verified—that though the crop was but half as large as the one of the previous year, the requirements of foreign countries would be less than half of last year, and that to induce transactions mutual concessions were necessary—which was done, and the consequence was the largest business of the season, sales summing up 9,000 hhds., chiefly for France and Spain, and some purchases for Germany, the coast of Africa and South America, with little doing for consumption. Prices for low grades, on account of their scarcity, still show an advancing tendency. Heavy sorts, suitable for Germany, are very firm, but the lighter sorts of Leaf, suitable for Regie purposes, are freely offered, and were it not for the high stand of the low grades, could not be placed at the rates obtained. *Seed Leaf*—Business the past month in this article has not been so brisk as previously, the excitement for the new crop Connecticut having somewhat subsided, on account of the extreme views of holders, and, together with the hot weather, has had the effect to check transactions considerably. For export there is very little doing, the high prices asked are an effectual barrier to the demand for new crop, and low price old goods are mostly taken up. For consumption the demand is limited to fine grades of Connecticut, which are scarce and high, a state of things which tends to make this branch most unsatisfactory. With the exception of Connecticut, the principal sales have been of old crop. Sales 1,200 cases 1867 Connecticut, at 10c., 12c., 13c., 16½c., 18c., 25c., 34c. and 45c.; 600 do. 1865 and 1866 do., at 7c., 10½c., 15½c., 18c. and 20c.; 350 do. State, at 7c., 7½c., 7¾c., 8½c. and 13c.; 1,000 do. Ohio, 6c., 6½c., 8½c., 14c. and 15½c.; and 450 do. Pennsylvania, 7½c., 9½c. and 12½c. *Havana*—The transactions in this article have not been to as large an extent as last month. The small stock of fine goods, and the high prices which are demanded for anything at all suitable, no doubt helps to continue the present dullness, and will probably last until, with receipts of new crop and lower prices, we may expect a better trade. A few lots of new crop Fillers have been received, and, although showing good quality and leaf, are as yet without takers. Sales are about 2,000 bales within our prices; 900 bales were for shipment. *Yara*—Some 150 bales were sold at from 90 to 92 cents, for average lots. A small lot of new crop has arrived, and shows a very good style of Tobacco for this market, but the price asked is above the views of our buyers. *Manufactured*—This trade still continues dormant, and will no doubt remain so until the workings of the new tax law shall have been satisfactorily arranged."

WHISKY—Sales have been reported to-day of 500 bbls., in bond, chiefly at 63c. ℔ gallon. Market very firm.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather firmer to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 15,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5d.@5½d. ℔ bushel, 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s.; and 300 hhds. Tallow, by do. at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London, 150 tons Oil Cake at 18s. 6d.; with 20 tuns Oil, and 100 tons Sugar at 20s. ℔ ton.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Aldermen—Special Session.

TUESDAY, Aug. 4, 1868.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1868.

Joseph Shannon, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR—You are hereby directed to notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in Special Session, in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking appropriate action in relation to the death of Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Halpine, late Register of the City and County of New-York.

THOMAS COMAN,
GEORGE McGRATH,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
THOMAS CONNOR,
JOHN McQUADE,
JAMES E. COULTER,
EUGENE WARD,
JOHN MOORE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
WILLIAM B. WHITE,
EDWARD CUDDY,
MICHAEL NORTON.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Cuddy, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath and McQuade—10.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from his Honor the Mayor, officially announcing the death of Gen. Charles G. Halpine, Register of the County of New-York:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: It is my painful duty to announce to you officially, the death in this City yesterday morning, of Gen. Charles G. Halpine, Register of the County of New-York.

Eminent as he was as a speaker and writer, as a patriot and soldier, and as a faithful public officer, I regard the death of Gen. Halpine as a great calamity which must be deeply lamented, and as leaving a void in our midst which cannot easily be filled.

I suggest, therefore, that your honorable body shall take such action on this mournful occasion as may be deemed appropriate.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

In connection with the foregoing, the President offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, This Common Council has learned, with feelings of the most profound sorrow, of the death of Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Halpine, Register of the City and County, which occurred, suddenly, on Sunday, the 2d inst., at the Astor House, in this City; and,

Whereas, The decease of one so universally known and respected, and who had, by the force of character inherent in the race from which he sprung, succeeded, although comparatively a young man, in elevating himself to a position both in civil and military society, attained by very few men in our day and generation, is an event of public nature greatly to be deplored, and should elicit from the authorities of this City a recognition of his services as a public man, and a fitting tribute of sorrow for his death, of sympathy and condolence for his afflicted family, and respect for his memory; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in the decease of Brigadier-General Charles G. Halpine, who at the time of his death was Register of this City and County, the Republic loses a tried, intrepid and valorous soldier; the State one of its most enlightened, upright and patriotic citizens; this City and County a most faithful, industrious and competent officer; society one of its brightest ornaments; poetry and literature one of the most versatile, accomplished and enthusiastic votaries. He was a kind, true friend, a tender, loving husband, an affectionate father, a warm-hearted, generous, genial companion. To a large circle of acquaintances, "who knew him but to love him," his death leaves a void that will never be filled; while to his immediate family his stricken wife and orphan children, his loss is irreparable, and we hereby tender them our sincere and heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this their time of tribulation; be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the deceased, this Common Council will attend his funeral in a body, with their staves of office draped in mourning; that the flags on the City Hall and the other public buildings be displayed at half-mast, from sunrise to sunset, on the day set apart for solemnizing the funeral rites and ceremonies; that the masters or owners of the shipping in our harbor, and the owners or occupants of all buildings, public and private, in this City, be also requested to display their flags at half-mast during the day; that the offices and public buildings of the Corporation be closed on said day, and that a Special Committee of five members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to perfect the above, and make such other arrangements as may in their judgment be best calculated to manifest sorrow for the death and respect for the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be engrossed and framed, duly authenticated by the Clerk of the Common Council, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was unanimously adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

The President named as the Special Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen, pursuant to said resolution, Aldermen McGrath, Cushman, Hardy O'Brien and Cuddy.

On motion, and as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, the Board then adjourned.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned till the first Monday in September.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Hind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Moran, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

LION PARK.
110th-st., corner 8th-av.
GRAND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF THE ARION SOCIETY. By a grand orchestra, conducted by Mr. Carl Bergman.

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Ten copies	$15

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TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

In the Tennessee Legislature yesterday petitions were presented from the ex-rebel Gens. FORREST and CHEATHAM, and also from a large number of citizens, praying for the removal of their political disabilities. Gov. BROWNLOW forwarded certain documents on the same subject, among them an ordinance drafted by Hon. JOHN M. LEA for adoption by the Legislature. It proposes to submit to the people the question of suffrage for whites and blacks, regardless of any disfranchisement. The Senate referred the matter to a joint committee, but the House adopted a resolution declaring that this is not the proper time to consider the franchise.

Mr. COLFAX's party, which left Chicago on Monday afternoon for the Rocky Mountains, consists of himself, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. MATTHEWS, and Miss CARRIE and Miss SUE MATTHEWS, of his family; Hon. WILLIAM BROSS, SAMUEL BOWLES, editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, and daughter; Miss WADE, daughter of Hon. B. F. WADE, of Ohio, and Mr. W. D. TODD, clerk for Mr. COLFAX. They will spend a month or six weeks in the Rocky Mountain region.

In Cincinnati there were born during the period between the 1st of May, 1867, and the 10th of July, 1868, 1,552 children. The deaths during the same time numbered 1,500. The general sickness was typhoid fever and cholera morbus. The majority of the deaths were infants under seven years of age.

Two brothers named JOHNSON were scuffling in a store at Greenwood, Ind., on Saturday night, when the younger threw the elder on a box killing him instantly.

The United States Arsenal on the Schuylkill, through which employment was given to thousands of men and women during the war, is now used simply as a military storehouse. The surplus clothing, caps, shoes and equipage made in the last year of the war will supply the demands made upon it for a long time. The only employes at the Arsenal now are gate-keepers and watchmen, with a few laboring men to keep the grounds in order.

At Atlantic City, on Monday, three men got beyond their depth while bathing, near the scene of the late disaster, and would have been drowned but for the timely arrival of a sail-boat.

Mr. J. M. BERRINGER, Superintendent of National Cemeteries, is in Philadelphia on official business. His orders are to see that the soldiers' graves in the national cemeteries around Philadelphia are placed in good condition and are provided with head-boards where they are needed.

The announcement made some time ago that the claims of the United States against the pro-rebel bankers of Paris, ERLANGER & Co., had been decided adversely in the courts there, was a mistake. The case has only been appealed to a higher court, and the State Department has authorized Minister DIX to engage some of the ablest French lawyers to represent our Government. Some eight or ten millions of dollars are involved.

Near Grand Haven, Mich., on July 31, an Indian woman, with a child a few months old, was encountered by two white men who choked the child to death, knocked the woman insensible and ravished her. She is badly injured. A number of Indians and whites, fully armed, started on the track of the fiends, determined to pursue them until caught.

GIDEON J. TUCKER is now in Utica. Mr. TUCKER was in Berlin when he first learned of the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR. Within three hours from the reception of the intelligence, was on his way back to this country, reaching Utica on Monday night. Tuesday forenoon, in company with Gen. MCQUADE, Mr. TUCKER called on Gov. SEYMOUR.

Hon. W. A. HARRISON, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of West Virginia, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Sept. 11. The vacancy will be filled at the election in October.

Mr. JOHN WILSON, a master of the typographical art, died at his residence in Cambridge, Mass., on Monday, after a long illness. He was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and served his apprenticeship in that city. Afterward he directed a large establishment in Belfast, Ireland, and was connected with the typographical department of the Manchester (England) *Guardian*. He came to this country some twenty-five years ago, and in Boston and Cambridge has issued some of the finest specimens of typography that have ever appeared. He was also the author of a standard work on punctuation and of several works on Unitarianism. Some years ago Harvard University, in recognition of his skill as a printer, conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, an unprecedented honor. Mr. WILSON was highly esteemed in every relation of life.

GEORGE DANIEL WALLACE, son of A. S. WALLACE, Esq., of Yorkville, S. C., has received an appointment as the cadet at West Point for the Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina.

The Chamber of Commerce of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, discussed Gen. BUTLER's resolution relating to free trade, at a meeting on the 21st ult., and appointed a committee to correspond with Boards of Trade, and other persons interested in reciprocal free trade between the United States and British America, for the purpose of obtaining such information as might lead to its establishment, a result which they declared to be desirable.

Mr. FOOTE, the present proprietor and editor of the Salem (Mass.) *Gazette*, notices, in a long and appropriate article, the centennial anniversary of that paper. It was established by SAMUEL HALL, Aug. 5, 1768, under the title of the *Essex Gazette*. THOMAS CUSHING served his apprenticeship with Mr. HALL, and succeeded him as proprietor and editor, in 1786, and in 1790 gave it the name of the *Salem Gazette*, which it has ever since borne. Mr. FOOTE served his apprenticeship with Mr. CUSHING, and with a partner succeeded Mr. CUSHING in the proprietorship and editorial charge of the *Gazette*. Thus the present editor and the proprietor, and the one who immediately preceded him, connect the present issue of the paper with its first issue, one hundred years ago.

The Charlottetown (P. E. I.) *Star* of the 28th ult., says that thus far this season the catch of mackerel along the shores of Prince Edward's Island and in the Bay of St. Lawrence generally, has been unusually small, and that the intelligence received points to the fact that unless unusual good fares are brought in later in the season, the catch of mackerel for 1868 will be much below the average.

The President designs leaving Washington in a few days, intending to be absent about ten days, for rest from official labors. He has not determined in what direction he will go.

Judge MILLIGAN, recently nominated and confirmed as Judge of the Court of Claims, has notified the President that he accepts the office.

Gen. MIEHLER has issued an order requiring parties who may have statuary, paintings or other articles in the rotunda or other portions of the Capitol building at Washington, to remove the same with the least practicable delay, or they will be removed and stored at the expense and risk of the respective owners. This order is in compliance of an act of Congress passed on the 20th of July. The order does not interfere with the studio of Miss VINNIE REAM, permission having been especially granted her to occupy her present rooms during the remainder of the Fortieth Congress.

The Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, at a meeting on Tuesday evening, unanimously elected Admiral FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, who commanded the rebel ram *Merrimac* in its unsuccessful contest with the *Monitor*, President of the College *vice* C. C. L. MINOR, Esq., resigned; and JOSEPH H. BRADLEY a member of the Board of Trustees *vice* Rev. WILLIAM PICKNEY, resigned.

Mr. JOHN H. TEGMEYER, City Commissioner of Baltimore, reports that the damage to the streets and bridges of that city by the late flood was $124,800. To rebuild and repair the bridges and put the streets in proper condition, he estimates that, at present prices of material and labor, two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars will be required.

The cotton mills of Mr. HENRY ROSS, of Gadeshill, Canada, were destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The loss is very heavy. It is believed there was no insurance effected.

A Providence druggist on Monday, put up chemically pure sulphuric acid, instead of the aromatic, as the prescription of the physician directed. Fortunately, the physician visited the patient, a lady, before the fiery dose was administered, and discovering the blunder, saved her life.

By the will of the late Dr. POTTER, of Cincinnati, formerly of Sebago, Me., the bulk of his property eventually goes to the town of Sebago, to be set apart as a fund for the support of a free academy.

A mass meeting of the friends of GRANT and COLFAX will be held by the citizens of Atlantic City, N. J., on Saturday next. Hon. A. G. Cattell, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Gen. Joseph W. Fisher, Hon. Henry D. Moore, Joseph B. Dayton, Esq., Hon. William D. Kelley and others are announced to address the meeting.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. Mr. GEORGE W. IVANS and four others, who claim to have been elected members of the Board, made an application for their seats, which was refused. Mr. PETER MCKNIGHT, Clerk of the Board, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Mr. WM. H. MOLONEY was appointed in his place. Mr. DEVEREAUX was appointed Doorkeeper in place of Mr. THOMAS KERRIGAN. The resolutions of respect to the memory of Gen. HALPINE were concurred in.

Another meeting of the Master Masons' Society took place yesterday at No. 51 Liberty-street. Reports of additional ten-hour men being at work were presented, and resolutions were passed.

A Convention of Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturers was held at the Astor House yesterday, the object being to arrive at some conclusion as regards the intent of the new law relating to the collection of the tax on the articles manufactured. After a lengthy discussion, the members decided that the law required them to make each package contain the full weight of tobacco or snuff it repesented, exclusive of the weight of the package. The Convention then adjourned to Thursday, at 11 A. M.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the Grand Jury were sworn, and after being charged by Recorder HACKETT, they proceeded to business. All of the prisoners arraigned pleaded guilty, and with the exception of one were remanded for sentence.

The bricklayers are to hold a mass meeting at Cooper Institute on Wednesday next.

The Coroner's jury, for some time investigating the homicide at West Hoboken, rendered a verdict yesterday in which they characterize the act of ROCHE, by which the life of MADDEN was taken, as manslaughter. ROCHE was sent to prison.

On Friday night last a number of masked horsemen went to the jail at Coffeeville, Miss., and demanded two negroes who were confined there on a charge of murder. The jailer and his assistants declined to surrender the men, but were overpowered by the horsemen. The negroes were then taken out and hung.

A number of military gentlemen of this City have presented a handsome standard to the Montgomery Light Guard of Boston, who were defeated here in the competitive drill last week.

Gov. Seymour's Letter of Acceptance.

Gov. SEYMOUR at length accepts his nomination in a letter which has all the bad characteristics of his recent speeches. It is loose in its statements of fact, jesuitical in its reasoning, and evasive in its treatment of the issues presented by the Democratic Party.

The first impression produced by the letter is that its writer realizes the odium incurred by the revolutionary programme of his party. This odium he seeks to break by charging upon his opponents purposes and tendencies which have no existence except in the minds of his friends. "The minds of business men are perplexed with uncertainties," as he remarks, but it is mainly because of the attitude assumed by the Democracy on the subjects of finance and reconstruction. In one case the public credit is threatened; in the other, the new order of things in the Southern States. The two causes are quite sufficient to explain and justify the uneasiness which pervades business circles; and there will be no escape from it until the party whose action excites it shall have been again rebuked by defeat. The continued advance in the price of gold, is an illustration of the effect produced by the Democratic platform upon the most sensitive indicator of commercial opinion; and the audacious preparations of the Southern leaders to overcome the authority of the new Governments by violence, exemplifies with equal point the encouragement received from the New-York Convention.

When Mr. SEYMOUR does venture to be specific in his accusations, it is at the expense of truth. For example, referring to Congress, he says:

> "Its acts since the adjournment of the Convention show an alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have—a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years."

The truth being that "clear statements" have been given by Mr. BLAINE, in the House, and more recently by Mr. WELLS in the Press, which show, not only "what has been done with the money," but that the stories put in circulation by Democratic orators, and by few more unwarrantably than by Mr. SEYMOUR, are perversions coined for the basest uses. We are not unqualified eulogists of the financial management of the dominant party. We know that Congress and the Treasury are chargeable with many sins of omission and commission, of a fiscal and financial character. We know, too, that frauds have disgraced the administration of the Internal Revenue, the responsibility for which must be divided between the President and the Senate. But when Mr. SEYMOUR alleges that there have been financial wrongs "which have been kept from the public knowledge," and for which Congress is accountable, he indulges a misstatement which partisan ardor does not excuse.

Again, Mr. SEYMOUR writes:

> "The Congressional party has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but it also holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit, in view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks."

The answer to the allegation that the Congressional party intends to bring military power "to bear directly upon the elections" is, that under Gen. GRANT's orders, the District Commanders relinquished all the extraordinary authority conferred by the Reconstruction acts, so soon as the newly-formed Governments came into operation. The fact, then, is the opposite of Mr. SEYMOUR's statement; and for this fact the Republican Party is entitled to credit.

The intervention of the military may yet be necessary in Louisiana, and perhaps elsewhere, but it will be in consequence of the disloyal organization which is at work to disfranchise the colored voters. If this necessity arise, some of the Southern adherents of SEYMOUR and BLAIR may come to grief. The circumstance, if it happen, will not prove an improper alliance between the Republican Party and the military. It will simply show that there are rebellious fools who have already forgotten the risks of rebellion, and need be reminded anew. Mr. SEYMOUR must not suppose that his friends in South Carolina and Louisiana will be allowed to set law and local authority at defiance. Nor must he wonder if he and his party everywhere be held responsible for the revolutionary utterances and plans of the Southern Democracy.

Mr. SEYMOUR's affected moderation takes another and more amusing shape. From untruthfulness it passes to hypocrisy. He patronizes the Conservative Republicans, and substantially claims affiliation with them. Their errors, he thinks, have been of the judgment merely, and he bids them welcome to the Democracy. "They must now see," he suggests, "that the Republican Party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a wise and peaceful policy." Therefore, quoth he to the Conservatives, come and help to elect the Democratic ticket!

The Governor does not choose to remember that conservatism in the Republican ranks ceased its murmuring and its opposition when copperheadism proclaimed its continued mastery of the Democratic Party. Such is the case, however. The Conservative Republicans struggled a couple of years to moderate the course of the dominant party, but were uniformly frustrated by the unprincipled partisanship of the Democratic members. They contributed their full share to whatever is extreme in reconstruction legislation. And when they and their party raised the flag of resistance to law in Tammany Hall, incorporated WADE HAMPTON's doctrine in their platform, and otherwise afforded proof that copperheadism is still in the ascendant in their councils, the last plea for conservatism, as a disintegrating element in the Republican ranks, vanished. The nomination of GRANT at Chicago, on a platform at once conciliatory and just, laid the foundation for the reunion of all shades of Republican opinion. The New-York nominations, on a platform of repudiation and revolution, removed all lingering doubts as to the course of duty, and rendered the Republican strength more compact than ever. Mr. SEYMOUR, therefore, may dismiss the hope of help from those whom he styles "the best men of the Republican Party." They will not furnish him a corporal's guard.

The Situation in the South.

The contrast presented between the conduct of the Democratic and Republican Parties at the South is very suggestive. In those States which have been admitted to representation there is a disposition toward fraternization and peace. Even in Tennessee—the earliest of the reconstructed States—we find the Ex-Confederate Gens. CHEATHAM, MANEY, BUSHROD JOHNSON and others, opposing the violence of those who propose forcible resistance to the State Government, and using their influence to promote peace and to suppress the machinations of the Kuklux Klan.

But in some localities a very different policy is pursued. The New-York Convention has "fired the Southern heart," and we have the natural consequence in the revolutionary speeches daily reported to us from Charleston, Atlanta, and elsewhere. These violent ebullitions only injure the prospects of the Democratic Party. They tend to unite against a party whose programme so clearly threatens revolution all sober, sensible men. The New-York Convention ought to have passed a resolution, urging these reckless agitators to preserve at least a decent silence until after the election, and not to talk about the revival of their "lost cause" until SEYMOUR should have entered the White House.

If we turn to the Republican Governments which are now fairly in operation in seven of the Southern States, we find a spirit of moderation exhibited which both justifies the inauguration of these Governments by Congress and will conduce in no small degree to the success of the Republican candidates in the coming election. In both Georgia and Alabama bills have been introduced for the removal of political disabilities from those who took part in the rebellion, and their passage is strongly urged by the Republican members of the State Legislatures. It has also been proposed to fix some qualification upon suffrage, which, while impartial—applying to all citizens alike, without distinction of color—shall exclude those disqualified by ignorance from the privilege of voting. These are measures in the right direction, and we hope to see them soon adopted by all the Southern State Legislatures.

On the whole it cannot be doubted but that the South has more to hope from her "reconstructed" citizens, black or white, than from her former leaders in secession. The latter can afford no greater aid to their own section than by "taking back seats"—at least until all present issues shall have been settled. The ablest of the Confederate Generals—those who command the greatest respect, such as LEE, JOHNSTON and LONGSTREET—are wisely silent. They acknowledge their defeat and know too much about the struggle which they lately lost to wish to see it revived. They still carry their paroles, and do not violate them even by the use of incendiary language. Others who were paroled with them would appear at least more decent in behavior if they followed their example.

The Militia Competitive Drills.

The volunteer militia, which, in many States, as, for example, Pennsylvania and Ohio, seems to have given its last kick, and to be lying for the present in a hopelessly comatose state, in others, like New-York and Massachusetts, and especially in the former, gives a sign now and then of vigorous vitality. It is a great source of pride and satisfaction, indeed, that our own National Guard probably stands at the head of the militia organizations of the various States in point of activity, discipline and efficiency.

One of the recent signs of vitality to which we have referred is the "competitive drill" for the "championship of the United States," which took place the other day between the Montgomery Guards of the Ninth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia and Company E of the Twelfth Regiment of this State, and in which the honor of superiority was awarded by the referee to the latter company. It so happens, however, as in many cases of more desperate and sanguinary contests on the actual field of battle, that the issue of the day is only the signal for a wordy warfare as to who really gained the honors, and for an endeavor to reverse the decision, or to fight the battle over again. In the present case the Montgomery Guards, who appeared to be, at the close of the contest, as tolerably well content with the award of the referee as most vanquished combatants are in a close and dubious trial of skill, now appear dissatisfied. The newspaper controversy begun on the subject has called out letters from Major EGAN, the accomplished tactician who made the award, from Capt. FINAN, of the Guards, and from various other personages.

We are sorry to see that this controversy is conducted on the point of an alleged unfair treatment of the Massachusetts company, and this feeling has been heightened by the injudicious, and, as it seems to us, groundless assertions to that effect of a part of the New-York Press. The truth is that in *all* contests of this character it is very difficult to satisfy the defeated competitors and their friends, by actual demonstration, of the justice of the decision. Not only are the two companies generally well matched in the comparatively simple exhibitions of adroitness and accuracy involved in the contest, but there is no such palpable and incontrovertible success visible, before the judge's decision is made, as, for instance, can be seen in a horse-race or a boat-race. When the spectators observe one horse crossing the score a length or a neck ahead of the other; when they see the winning boat touching the line ten or twenty seconds before its rival, the decision of the judge is anticipated, and is seldom questioned. But, in a drill of this kind, much must depend on the personal opinion of the referee, whose judgment may differ from that of other men, and yet *some* referee must be accepted and his decision remain final.

In the present case, no more able and accomplished tactician could have been selected than Major EGAN, whose position as Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics at West Point is sufficient to put that matter beyond question. It only remains to add, that no referee would be more free from prejudice, or more able and desirous to give a just and unbiased decision. The ground of his award is perfectly comprehensible—that the winning company conformed more closely to the exact rules laid down in UPTON's Tactics, which were accepted in advance as the standard of the drill. The fine performance of the Montgomery Guards was not so strictly conformed to these rules. It is, in short, another case like that of the Ellsworth Zouaves, some of whose best drilling, while perfect in its way, was, after all, a "fancy drill."

But another point has been made, which involves the fairness of the New-York people who witnessed the drill. It is said that the Guards were impeded by the crowd, and were prevented from doing their best by its jeering. That there was some crowding and some disturbing comment seems to be conceded. But Major EAGAN declares in his note that these annoyances disturbed one company as much as the other, and that, in any case, they did not alter the verdict, which seems to have rested upon exact conformity to the time and the other rules for the manual and marching laid down in the Tactics. More or less trouble of this sort is inevitable at first, though subsequent drills will doubtless be better conducted in view of this experience. We are confident, however, that there was no intentional unfairness on the part of the spectators toward the guests; and, in fact, the majority of the spectators appeared to be either Boston men or their friends. Capt. FINAN, in his letter to the Boston papers, which we have already reprinted, wishes to try the affair over again, any where else than in New-York. But New-York was the place of his own choosing. Company E, which accepted the original challenge of the Montgomery Guards to drill with any company in the United States, chose Boston Common for the place and Aug. 5 for the date. At Capt. FINAN's request, these details were changed to New-York and July 30.

However, our main point is to express the hope that this controversy, in which the militia seem so much interested, will not check the desirable practice of competitive drills, but that these will be kept up, so as to secure the general proficiency which they promise.

Is the Tax Paid?

The law recently passed in regard to the collection of the Internal Revenue Tax, has had a remarkable effect upon the state of the whisky and tobacco markets. Within the past few weeks, very little has been heard concerning seizures of whisky establishments or tobacco factories, and there is an impression that the Government is by no means benefited by this apparently inactive disposition on the part of officials. The truth is that the perquisites which formerly went into the pockets of officers who appeared before the public as champions of the Government revenue, having been, by a recent act of Congress, curtailed or entirely prohibited, very much to their discomfiture, these functionaries do not seem to display the same anxiety as to whether the Government is a receiver of its just dues or a victim to criminal machinations.

So far as New-York City is concerned, affairs in the Revenue Department are at loose ends. Apparently it is without head or system. How long this chaotic condition of a department of the public service intimately connected with the vital interests of Government, will be allowed to prevail, we cannot determine. The new congressional law, and the want of an efficient head for the Bureau at Washington, have seemingly paralyzed the effectiveness of the efforts of officials in this vicinity.

The question is now asked by the public: are distilleries and tobacco factories now running under regular and legal license and by paying the tax, or are they working under a system of evasion?

This is a subject which concerns the community at large.

The only explanation given is that by the recent law a large number of the special and local inspectors have been discharged from service, and, as a consequence, the manufacturers seize the opportunity of operating their works with a view to illegal gain. As the law stands the tax on chewing tobacco has been reduced from 40 to 32 cents per pound, and the same deduction has been made in the tax upon snuff, while the tax on smoking tobacco has been advanced from 15 to 16 cents per pound. At the present rate the tax on whisky is 50 cents per gallon and $4 on each barrel.

It is estimated that 5,000 barrels of whisky have been withdrawn from City warehouses since the new law was enacted. The officials report that none, or very few, of the distilleries in New-York City and vicinity are running.

But it is evident that the supply of whisky daily exhausted in New-York must come from some source, and it is not very difficult to be persuaded that a large portion of this supply is obtained from City or suburban distilleries. The question recurs, is the tax paid on this whisky? There is some doubt upon this point, but perhaps the officials, whose duty it is to investigate the matter, know all about it.

The Irish Church—Report of the Royal Commission.

The Royal Commission appointed by Lord RUSSELL, during his last tenure of office, to investigate the state of the Irish Church, has at length issued its report. It is, on the whole, much what might have been expected from the composition of the Commission. It proposes to reduce the number of bishoprics to eight, to reduce the income of those, and to facilitate the enfranchisement of land from tithes and rent charges by land-owners. We do not yet learn what is said about the minor ecclesiastical appointments—the rich rectories where not one in a hundred of the inhabitants are Protestants; but we presume, from the rough way in which the Bishops are handled, that the Commissioners do not propose to leave the inferior clergy in peaceful possession of their sinecure temporalities.

Although this report was probably in the hands of the Ministry before the close of the session, Mr. DISRAELI did not see fit to produce it in time for any expression of opinion in Parliament as to its recommendations. No doubt he had good reason for this course. It looks at present as though his cry in the ensuing campaign was likely to be the negative one of blank resistance to Mr. GLADSTONE's total disestablishment scheme, in which case he would wish to avoid the necessity of taking a decided line as to how far he is prepared to go himself, a necessity which the production of the report in the House might have entailed upon him. As things stand now, the entire Liberal Party in the House of Commons has pronounced for absolute disestablishment. The Government, through one of its most prominent members—Lord STANLEY—has more than once admitted the necessity of sweeping reforms in the constitution of the Irish Church. And now, a carefully selected Royal Commission has reported in favor of changes which a very short time ago would have been deemed radical in the extreme. Such being the case, it is clearly impossible that the Irish Church can continue to exist in its present proportions, or anything like them, even should Mr. GLADSTONE's thorough going measures not be carried into effect.

It is also clear that the recommendations of the Commission do not go far enough to satisfy the great body of moderate men who will hold the balance at the coming election between the two parties. But it is by no means so clear that they do not afford a basis on which, as the situation developes itself, Mr. DISRAELI can frame a policy which, while reducing the establishment of the Irish Church to a point more in proportion to the Protestant element in the country would at the same time avoid that unconditional abandonment of the theory of a Protestant State Church in Ireland, the bare suggestion of which has caused such a fierce outbreak of Protestant feeling in so many quarters. If all the bishoprics but eight are to be abolished, why not all but four? If tithes and rent-charges are to be touched at all, why not cut them down until the revenues of the Church bear something like a fair ratio to the numbers of its adherents?

As we have said, Mr. DISRAELI is not inclined to show his hand just yet. He has a very difficult battle to fight, and has to lead a party that contains several very unmanageable elements. But he is used to triumphing over difficulties. He has the advantage of having an opponent like Mr. GLADSTONE, who lays himself open to damaging blows at every step, and he has far more power to induce the Upper House to look with favor on any measure of reform, than any Liberal Ministry could have. It is far from impossible that next year may bring us the spectacle of Mr. DISRAELI settling the Irish Church question on the basis of a compromise.

The Credit Foncier of England—Another Exposure.

Truly, the marvels of English "financing" never cease. The history of Sir MORTON PETO and the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, was a very pretty history as it stood, but almost every day fresh revelations increase our bewilderment at the intricate jugglery by which 20,000,000 sterling were squandered on a comparatively useless railroad, in order to keep an enterprising contractor on his legs. The latest development is to be found in the report of the Credit Foncier of England, an institution with a capital of two millions sterling, which, after paying 40 per cent. dividends for a year or two, suddenly ceased to pay any dividend at all, while the Chairman now informs the shareholders that a considerable sum of the original capital has been lost. The principle upon which this Company was conducted rendered the Board a perfect directorial elysium. The principal business was to "float" speculative Companies, and the Directors received heavy commissions on all business done. So, when Sir MORTON PETO found himself with £600,000 of London, Chatham and Dover stock on his hands, he went to the Credit Foncier, and offered the Company a commission of £266,000 to take it. The directors agreed, gave Sir MORTON the balance in cash, put the £266,000 down as profit, paid a 40 per cent. dividend out of capital, helped themselves to their commission on the transaction, and now calmly tell the shareholders that "unfortunately" some £379,000 of their capital is "locked up" in stock that never did and never will pay a dividend. Sir MORTON PETO and the eight directors of the Credit Foncier—among whom are two members of Parliament—divided the spoil, and everybody else got victimized. Happy arrangement!

MINOR TOPICS.

We heartily concur in the suggestion that Gov. FENTON should appoint to the Registership, made vacant by the death of Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE, some person who will devote the emoluments of that office to the bereaved family of the late incumbent. It would be easy to urge reasons in support of such action on the part of the Governor; but it is sufficient for him to know that Gen. HALPINE's widow and children stand in need of the help suggested, and that among his friends there are a score of men competent to fill the duties of Register who would only too gladly give their services if his family can receive the benefit of the salary for the year of his term yet unexpired. A precedent for such an appointment may be found, and we hope that, in spite of the clamorous demands of mere office-seekers, it will be followed. When NATHANIEL BLUNT died, Mr. LORENZO B. SHEPARD was appointed to perform his duties, with a like understanding as to the disposition of the proceeds. Mr. BLUNT was a Whig, and Mr. SHEPARD was a Democrat. The precedent is one which the Governor might follow to the gratification of all parties here, with the exception of the office-seekers.

It is queer enough to find, in a Blair ratification procession, "a banner with the strange device" of "Democrats—The Freedman's Best Friends." We would suggest that the reverse should bear the additional inscription—"Save me from my friends."

Our correspondent at Portland gives an account of the opening of the "International Commercial Convention" in that city. We of New-York are pleased to see these important efforts to open up new railroad and steamship lines, to extend commercial relations, and to enlarge the greatness of Portland. Our managers and capitalists are ready to assist Portland in every feasible way, without a thought of rivalry.

Literary men, newspaper writers, wits and Bohemians will open their eyes wide with wonder on reading the account given by our Paris correspondent of the prodigious success of M. ROCHEFORT, the editor of the *Lantern*. To hear of a young man being paid at the rate of $2,400 a week, or $125,000 a year, in gold, for writing as much "matter" per week as would fill three columns of this journal—nothing like it was ever known before. But ROCHEFORT deserves it; for not only is his wit the keenest, but his ideas are free and true, and the ends he seeks liberal and democratic.

A man named JOHN SPICER was poisoned to death two weeks since by taking strychnine in a Sedlitz powder. At the time of the occurrence it was charged that the drug had been obtained from an apothecary who had put it up by mistake. A Coroner took cognizance of the case, and, after an exhaustive examination, it was proved yesterday upon the evidence of Prof. DOREMUS that the druggist was blameless, and there seems now to be no doubt that Mr. SPICER was murdered. The Coroner's jury, however, although imbued as deeply as any other persons who heard the testimony with a suspicion that it was a plain case of murder, refused to make a charge against the suspected person. This failure of the Coroner's jury should receive the attention of the District-Attorney. He ought at once to institute a rigid inquiry into the facts. Afterward, if there be ground upon which to cause the arrest of any individual who is suspected of the murder, in the name of justice let the suspected party be brought to trial.

The present Board of Councilmen seems to have more than its share of official troubles. Its members have scarcely become accustomed to the seats, from the possession of which they were illegally restrained for six months by their predecessors, who insisted upon "holding over," when a new difficulty has developed itself. The Board consists of twenty-five members, five being elected from each of the Senatorial Districts. A claim is made, however, that each Senatorial District is entitled to *six* representatives in the Board of Councilmen, as was the case before the number of Senatorial Districts was increased by the Legislature, and that the clause in the law which reduces the number of Councilmanic representatives to five from each Senatorial District is invalid and unconstitutional. Until this question shall be settled by the courts, the official functions of the Board of Councilmen are entirely suspended, in accordance with a *mandamus* issued by Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court.

A Charleston paper "regrets to see" that certain negroes "desire to interfere with the ward meetings of the Democratic Party" in that city, and seek to make a diversion by getting up a row. It significantly adds that the Democratic Party "will hold their meetings, whatever it costs, and will be *prepared* to do so." This conduct of the negroes reminds one of the atrocious work of the belligerent lamb in the fable, whom the pacific wolf found soiling the stream, for which offence he felt obliged to gobble up the offender. The "black sheep" of the South will, we fear, be discovered guilty of all sorts of riotous intents by peaceful gentlemen of the Kuklux persuasion.

The difference between the Seymour party and the Grant party is this—when, in 1864, the latter said, "Carry on the war," the former said, "Stop it!" Now, in 1868, when the latter says, "Let us have peace," the Seymour-Blair party calls out, "Let us have war." The people who were for war in 1864 are for peace in 1868, and *vice versa*.

A St. Louis man has been "down to Boston," and writes to the *Missouri Republican* that "the great Boston Common has disappointed him;" also, that "Faneuil Hall is allowed to disfigure the end of State-street," that "woful looking grave-yards make you shudder as you pass up Tremont-street," and that, in a word, "old things are yet held very sacred here, merely because they are old." He also saw the Harvard students "march in ridiculous procession" at Commencement, "the graduates clad in a half Chinese, half Jesuit gown, and wearing on their heads a most ungodly sort of a sailor's cap; and then he heard them deliver essays such as a graduate of our St. Louis High School would be ashamed to deliver. * * The whole thing was a farce." Now, if these students had only spoken on some such "live" topics as "The Bird of our Country" or "The Effete Despotisms of Europe," it might have pleased the St. Louis critic better, and perhaps the performance would have got up to that of the St. Louis High School. The ill-concealed contempt they have, out West, for the "effete" Atlantic States and their institutions is something appalling. However, it is consoling to know that in Omaha, they probably have as profound a scorn for "effete St. Louis" and its "old things."

The Queen's Commissioners, under their President, Lord STANHOPE, have produced a report on the subject of the Irish Church which may suggest to some clever English poet a second edition of TOM MOORE's "Episcopal Quadrille," written when the Reformers of 1833 diminished the Bishop's Bench by a dozen members or so, and the poet, in facetious vision, saw—

> "Old Bristol capering up to Derry,
> And Cork with London making merry,
> Bishop to bishop, *vis-a-vis*,
> Footing away prodigiously!"

MOORE left "the last holy pair poussetting." But Lord STANHOPE proposes to leave dignitaries enough for a double quadrille—eight Bishops. This last half-and-half reform is that which will probably take place. The best part of it would be right of Church tenants to compound for their rents and have the Church lands, when they can purchase them.

The peculiar tastes and occupations of the heir to the throne of England show that he is every inch a—Prince of Wales. He has been lately laboring with great spirit and earnestness in the cause of SCHNEIDER, the gorgeous and fascinating representative of the "Grand Duchess" and "La Belle Hélène"—attending her exhibitions regularly, bringing his brother, the Duke of Edinburg, as well as the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg and the Prince of Hesse and others to his opera-box and giving every demonstration of gratification and delight. It is a pity he was never taught at school or college the duties which this exacting Nineteenth Century will expect to see him perform who shall be the ruler of his nation. Young as he is, the Prince of Wales may well grow grave in considering the elements of popular feeling now fermenting in those British Isles. He will yet find that the *rôle* of a Prince is no child's play.

Havana is now enjoying the unusual spectacle of "a beggar on horseback." A poor tatterdemalion has just won the bewildering sum of $100,000 in the lottery of that city; so that now belonging to the equestrian order he will go very fast, and as far as the good old proverb indicates. But the journey need not carry him beyond the suburbs of Havana—a capital that presents several broad, open roads for the exercise in question.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Development of the State—Conference Between Gov. Scott and Members of the Legislature.

Correspondence of the Charleston News.

COLUMBIA, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.

A considerable number of Democratic members of the Legislature, among whom were Senators and Representatives from the Counties of Oconee, Pickens, Anderson, Spartanburg, Lancaster, Laurens, and Horry, called upon Gov. SCOTT, at his rooms, on Thursday evening. Having been individually introduced by Mr. HEART, of your city, they were cordially welcomed by the Governor, and a long and interesting conversation ensued, devoted principally to the agricultural and mineral resources of the State, and the best means for their development. A large proportion of those present were practical agriculturists, and their opinions being the result of experience, were entitled to corresponding weight, and were listened to with marked attention by the Governor. His views were freely and frankly given on several topics as they presented themselves and evinced a very considerable amount of knowledge on the subject. The statements comprised information from the extremes of the State. The County of Oconee, in the extreme northwest, high up among the mountains, and the County of Horry, in the extreme southeast, fringed by the billowy waves of the Atlantic, were both represented by their Senators and Representatives. It was stated that in the Counties of Oconee, Pickens, Anderson and Spartanburg there were many thousand acres of land, comprising every variety of soil, including the rich bottoms, the undulating intervale, the park-like glades, and the more heavily-covered timber land, interspersed with mines of iron, lead and gold, and studded with numerous water powers within the reach of every neighborhood. The climate was unsurpassed for its salubrity, the waters for their sweetness and purity, and the landscape for its picturesqueness and grandeur. Two localities were mentioned in Oconee, contiguous to each other, containing 4,000 and 6,000 acres respectively, situated on a stream containing numerous waterfalls, their rocky beds forming the most substantial natural dams, and only requiring the construction of a mill race for its application to machinery. These tracts could be purchased at about $2 per acre. This is within ten miles of Walhalla, the county seat, and the Blue Ridge Railroad. Instances were given of the great fertility of lands in these counties, and one in Anderson County was particularly striking in regard to rice, which is generally considered as exclusively the product of the low country. In this case the result was 110 bushels to a single acre, and 305 bushels to three acres. This was a contest for a premium given by an agricultural society, and would be hard to surpass in any locality. From Lancaster County we had statements of their rich sulphur mines, and their manufactures of copperas and alum, and their attempted manufacture of sulphuric acid, which failed by the bursting of their retorts, from being heated too rapidly. In some localities the sulphur has a large admixture of gold, but owing to the imperfect processes employed for its separation, the yield of the precious metal but little more than pays expenses. The principal owner of the mines is now in Europe, but is expected to return shortly, when a new impetus may be expected in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, so much in demand as a solvent for our phosphates, the expense of distillation being richly paid for by the residuum, consisting largely of gold. The lands of Lancaster are also noted for their fertility, and particularly the Waxhaw tract, which is deemed of inexhaustible richness. Lands may be had in this section capable of producing a bale of cotton or thirty bushels of corn to the acre, at from $2 to $3. From Horry we had accounts of their extensive pineries, their lumber and their turpentine. The rich belts on the Waccamaw and other streams, with their abundant crops of rice and corn, their inexhaustible beds of marl, and the abundance of vegetable manures along the coasts and river courses. The range for cattle here is inexhaustible, and stock remains out the entire year round. Land in Horry commands from 15 cents to $3 per acre.

Allusion was also made to the swamp lands of the State bordering on the Edisto, the Congaree, Wateree, Santee and Pee Dee rivers, on which, by the construction of proper embankments, many millions of acres of matchless fertility might be reclaimed, consisting of the soluble portions of the soil of the up country, washed down by the freshets. The extensive marble beds, and the newly discovered phosphates, underlying the vicinity of a large portion of our seaboard, were also incidentally the subjects of conversation.

To the proper development of all these elements of wealth, the introduction of foreign labor and capital were deemed indispensable, and these, it was thought, would shortly follow the advent of political tranquility, and the Governor stated that he was in receipt of many letters, containing inquiries relative to the resources of the State, and he felt assured that the time was not distant when there would be a rapid influx of capital, and emigrants from Ohio and Indiana, which would be greatly stimulated and facilitated by the construction of the Blue Ridge Railroad.

An important topic discussed was the proper system of general education for the State. Upon this subject the Governor was frank and explicit in his views, and seemed solicitous for the opinion of the intelligent and practical gentlemen by whom he was surrounded. The conclusion arrived at was that the proper system was to commence with schools in localities that had a sufficient population within certain limits to give employment to a teacher, and to increase the schools with the increase of inhabitants. Other matters were cursorily alluded to, and it was not until a late hour that the visitors took their leave of the Governor, very generally impressed with the liberality of his views and the frankness with which he advocated them.

The Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of California writes to the Congressional Republican Executive Committee that the Republicans on the Pacific coast are making preparations for an energetic canvass, and that they believe GRANT and COLFAX will carry the State by 10,000 majority.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Weather and the Wine Crop—The Lantern and its Editor—Unequaled Success of the Literary Press—The Dead Alive.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 24, 1868.

Our *Turcos* and other trans-Mediterranean products, are now in their glory at Paris. The heat is liquefying, but a small compromise is offered us in the shape of frequent rain-storms. There never was just such growing weather as this, and the wine of 1868 will be a brand to talk about in after ages. Two rains a day and a melting sun between—what better could mother earth demand? The young sycamores before my door don't grow, they shoot. If I don't watch them I loose trace of their physiognomy. Last year I could still take observations of my neighbors across the street; this year they are lost to view. My Boulevard has been transformed into a park.

THE LANTERN AND ITS EDITOR.

After that we have a standing astonishment in the success of a new paper called the *Lantern*. There is nothing like it in the history of newspaper enterprise. The old fogies of the press stand with their eyes and mouths open at the size of this rising light. M. DE VILLEMESSANT, the founder of the *Figaro*, is the founder of the new journal, and the Count DE ROCHEFORT editor. M. DE ROCHEFORT has long filled the place of *chroniquer* on the *Figaro*, where he made a solid reputation as a critic, and where he at last became immensely popular for his masked attacks on the Government. Anybody, in this city of opposition, who can attack the Government and keep out of the *police correctionnelle*, is a clever man, and finds at once the warmest corner in the hearts of his fellow-citizens. Any one who can skirmish with sharp weapons on the extreme frontiers; any one who can deal in the *sous-entendu* with such a prodigious talent as young HENRI DE ROCHEFORT, is sure to grow into a rapid popularity, if his arrows are only directed at the Government.

So M. DE VILLEMESSANT, who is the shrewdest publisher in France, when he saw his favorite *Figaro* well established in its present form, (for it now has a daily circulation of 70,000,) dreamed of something better for his clever young *chroniquer*, M. DE ROCHEFORT. In conjunction with his business man on his various publications, M. DUMONT, he founded the *Lantern*, on the following basis: a weekly paper in duodecimo, pamphlet form, containing about the matter of three columns of the TIMES, to be entirely written by M. DE ROCHEFORT, and to sell to the public at eight sous, or cents. Of the proceeds, the printer, the Government stamp and the discount to venders, were to consume four cents a number, M. DE ROCHEFORT was to receive two cents, and Messrs. DE VILLEMESSANT and DUMONT, founders and directors, one cent each; total eight cents.

Of the first number 60,000 were sold, of the second 80,000, of the third 100,000, and of the fourth 120,000! This gives M. DE ROCHEFORT 12,000 francs, or $2,400 a week, or 624,000 francs ($125,000) a year; it gives to the directors for doing nothing but keeping M. DE ROCHEFORT up to the work, for he is a regular Bohemian and needs watching, each an annual sum of $62,000; and it gives the printer an immense profit.

Never before did one man receive $2,400 a week, in gold, for writing three columns of original matter, and never before did so small an amount of printed matter sell weekly to the public for $12,000 in gold.

You may judge of the excitement caused by this prodigious success. It is the thing people talk most about. Imitations without number have sprung up. *The Little Lantern, The Man with the Lantern, The Paris Lantern*, and so on, and it has even been republished in Berlin in German, and in St. Petersburg. Other journals try to increase their sale by attacking ROCHEFORT, and by publishing caricatures of him. The town is full of these portraits, good and bad. Turn which way you will it is ROCHEFORT. The walls were not more besieged last Summer by SOTHERN (Lord Dundreary,) than they are now by the new lion. Only Lord Dundreary stuck up his own portraits and HENRI ROCHEFORT does not.

M. DE ROCHEFORT has not found his way to this stupendous popularity without having to fight for it. The world is full of envious people, and these are as apt to be found among colleagues as anywhere else. He has had several duels, and proved himself a formidable adversary. The other day, because he could not find the editor, he caned the printer of a sheet which attacked him under the head of "Henri de Rochefort l'assommeur," in an outrageous way.

M. DE ROCHEFORT is a slim, middle-sized man, about 32 years of age. His hair is dark and kinky, his forehead broad, his face runs to a point at the chin, his small, black eyes burn you with their sharpness; he has a thin moustache and imperial, and his whole face is that of Mephistopheles—but only in form. He is a generous fellow, a good companion, and throws his money away without counting. He runs on the Boulevard with the Viscount DE NOE, (the famous "Cham" of the *Charivari*,) and to see these two thin, nervous, military, aggressive-looking men together, you think involuntarily of the Irishman who wanted some one to step on his coat-tail. But "Cham," at least is no longer a duelist, the bellicose ardor of his youth is worn off, his intimate friends (oh! the intimate friends,) say that his wife has tamed him, and, moreover, he wears the decoration of the Legion of Honor, which prevents him from saying or doing anything against the Government. But he gives his friend ROCHEFORT many of his sharpest things while he stands in the background.

M. DE VILLEMESSANT, with his four or five journals and able corps of editors, now monopolizes the public attention. He has arrived at such a point of prosperity as to be able to buy the best writers with the weight of his gold. He pays any price for the cleverest men, and does not stop on questions of friendship. A man with whom he has crossed swords he will approach with the same confidence as another; enmities do not stand in the way of business. The purely political papers are in a complete state of marasm on account of the success of the literary Press.

VELOCIPEDES.

Something like a year ago I described the new mode of locomotion by velocipedes, and was probably laughed at for predicting that the days of the horse, except as a luxury for the table, were drawing to a close. Since then the velocipede has made its way in the world. It has entered so completely into the everyday life of people, it has become so useful an element of conversation, that one wonders how the world did without it. Every family will soon have its velocipede. We are having races organized in every direction, the same as for horses and boats. Young men think nothing of running out to their country-houses of a forenoon at a distance of thirty or forty miles. The most expert make their twelve miles an hour, and at that rate we shall soon hear of velocipedes with cow-catchers!

I wish here to open a parenthesis. For such persons as do not know what a velocipede is, I would not advise a reference to WEBSTER's illustrated Dictionary. It is the prince of dictionaries; but in the next edition the machine must be made to carry the man, and not the man the machine.

We have also marine velocipedes. For a placid lake or river no more charming invention was ever thought of. The first one may be seen on the lake of Enghein, twelves miles from Paris, and was constructed at Saint Denis. Imagine two *perissoires*, (a suggestive word, from perish,) each ten feet long, (two snow-shoes, so to speak,) held together by iron rods at a yard's distance, and between these the propelling wheel, about a yard diameter, with paddles eight inches long and four wide. Then behind and almost on a level with the top of the wheel—why would not a screw be easier to propel?—a saddle for the driver, and to the wheel on each side driving cranks for the feet, the wheel and seat covered with sheet iron to prevent wetting. Over the wheel is fixed a swivel handle of iron for the hands, and to the ends of this handle the tillers for the two rudders.

With this simple machine, which is more difficult to upset than a boat, and which is always ready for use, since it requires no oars, or detached pieces, a man may outrun a boat, he may carry messages, go a fishing, or drive it for pleasure or exercise. It backs and turns with the slightest movement of the foot, and as the feet are always resting in place, there is no time lost, as in the lifting and adjusting of oars. The two perissoirs—we may as well make an English word of it at once—are six or eight inches diameter, and made of mahogany about the thickness of bookbinders' boards. This new invention is destined to a great success in all aquatic localities.

But we have still another invention which will do more for the decadence of the horse than the velocipede, for this latter machine has two serious enemies—mud and rain. An inventor has at last perfected—at least, so it is claimed—an idea which has ruined more men than the world will ever know of. He has perfected a small steam locomobile for one person for the streets and common roads, by which a man may for half the money, and in half the time, make his daily visits of business or pleasure. With this mode of locomotion his dignity will be saved, for there are four wheels and a cover, and it does not look as cheap as a velocipede.

Thus, I repeat, the dignity of man requires that the horse, the same as cattle and hogs, and sheep, should be banished from large and elegant cities like Paris. The *mélange* of man and animals, even though the animal be the "noble horse," is neither necessary nor appropriate. To quote Tammany Hall: "This is a white man's government." Inventors ought to hide their heads in shame, not to have been able before now, with all their knowledge of the power of steam and electricity, and gas, and ether, and compressed air, to discover a means of dragging rapidly over common roads, a weight of two or three hundred pounds—in other words, of finding a cheap mechanical substitute for the horse.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

Here is something gay, on the contrary, in the way of inventions. You recollect EDGAR POE's catalepsy coffin, with inside cushions for comfort, and springs for the moment of waking. The idea was very elementary and perhaps practical. But a Frenchman has beaten it all to pieces. He calls his invention a "Respiratory-Advertising Apparatus for precipitate inhumations." You can see the mechanism of the thing from where you are. "You can breathe while notifying the outside world that you are resurrected." What *naïveté!* By this invention the buried individual puts himself in communication with the living by means of a tube fixed over the mouth with a funnel-shaped mouth-piece, the other end projecting from the earth or stone above. "If the individual," to quote the prospectus, "finds himself uneasy in his position (!) he has only to demand the attention of the guardians of the cemetery, which he can easily do, and his case will be attended to at once."

So that if this ingenious invention comes into general use, the people who select the cemeteries as a place of resort, must not be surprised hereafter at hearing queer sounds from time to time proceeding from the earth around them. We can imagine the surprised promenader exclaiming to a guardian: "What! you allow people to play the trombone here?" and the guardian relplying: "That's no trombone. It's the old fellow of yesterday—down there—the seventh to the left—who demands a change of base!"

The inventor thinks no family ought to be without one of his tubes. The charming man! Pretty soon he will pretend that children cry for them!

MALAKOFF.

MAINE.

International Commercial Convention—The Measures to be Considered—Prominent Men Present—The Sections of Country Represented—Organization of the Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1868.

A Convention of Delegates, representing more particularly the commercial interests of the cities of the New Dominion, and the seaport cities of Maine and Massachusetts, and the cities lying along the shores of the great lakes, adding St. Louis, commenced its sessions here to-day in the City Hall. From what I can learn of the primary objects of the Convention, international as it is in its character, it is evident that the proceedings will involve questions of a more local than a national character, though the invitation to the Boards of Trade specifies, among other things, that the measures to be considered are: 1. The completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, from Halifax to San Francisco, by the most direct route; 2. The completion of the Northern Pacific Railway, from St. Lawrence waters to Puget Sound; 3. The Niagara Ship Canal, the Champlain Canal, and new lines of railway from the navigable waters of the lakes to the seaports of New-England; 4. The adjustment, on liberal terms, of the regulations of trade on the continent; 5. Such arrangements of lines of ocean steamers between San Francisco and China, and across the Atlantic Ocean, as shall secure daily communication between Europe and Asia, across the Continent of North America, by connected lines of railway and ocean steamers, on completion of the lines now built or in progress between Halifax and San Francisco. The City of Portland is interested in a realization of all these measures, as it would derive more benefit from a completion of even one-half of them than any other seaport on the coast, not excepting Boston, which now seems to follow in the wake of its little neighbor, instead of assuming to lead in matters relating to commercial enterprise in this section of the country. The completion of a line of railway across the Continent from Halifax to San Francisco *via* Portland, and across the States of New-Hampshire and Vermont, connecting with the cities on the lakes, is, perhaps, the pet measure of the Portlanders. I infer this fact from a conversation with some of the prominent business men here. Another object the Portlanders have in view, is to devise some means by which complete free trade with the Provinces can be realized. The presence of a large number of distinguished gentlemen from Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, and other provincial cities, shows that this subject will be discussed in all its bearings, and that broad views will be advanced with a freedom not pertaining to a legislative body.

The business men of this city have made ample arrangements for the entertainment of guests from abroad, and it is quite likely, the weather permitting, that pleasure will be blended with business. The proceedings of the Convention are expected to extend through four or five days. Among the delegates from distant parts of the country are Hon. H. F. BLOW, of St. Louis; Gov. MERRILL, of Iowa; J. W. TAYLOR, Esq., of St. Paul; Hon. I. N. ARNOLD, of Chicago; Hon. AMASA WALKER; Mayor TOBIN, of Halifax; THOMAS WOODWARD, member of the Ontario Parliament; Senator CORBETT, of Oregon; Prof. PIERCE, of the United States Coast Survey, and others of prominent note. The representatives of the Boston Board of Trade are present in force, and delegations from Oswego, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland and other Western cities arrived on the morning train. New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are as yet unrepresented, though Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of the former city, is expected.

The Convention assembled at 11 o'clock. There were two hundred and five delegates and invited friends present. In the absence of Mayor MCCLELLAN, GEO. W. WOODMAN, of Portland, called the gathering to order, and Hon. JOHN NEAL, of Portland, was chosen temporary Chairman. Mr. NEAL refrained from making any remarks at this time, and called on Rev. Dr. HARRIS, who invoked the Divine blessing. Col. FRED. ROBIE, of Gorham, and ASA FOWLER, of Concord, were appointed Secretaries. A Committee on Credentials was also appointed. While that Committee were attending to their duties, remarks were made by Senator CORBETT, of Portland, Oregon, and Hon. E. H. DERBY, of Boston. The former gentleman alluded in graceful terms to the good prospect now at hand of soon uniting the two Portland cities by means of the iron rail, and said that all American citizens were deeply interested in the speedy construction of adequate means of communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific. After alluding to the natural advantages which the State of Oregon, in common with the other States and Territories of the far West, possessed, Mr. CORBETT portrayed in a highly descriptive manner the inestimable advantages which a complete railroad connection would insure to the States on either side of the continent. The construction of railroads across the continent was only a question of time, and such avenues of communication must be built if we would keep pace with the spirit of the last half of the nineteenth century.

Hon. E. H. DERBY responded briefly in some well-chosen remarks. He contrasted the past with the present, and said the day of small things was numbered. The country was now entering upon work of completing enterprises as gigantic as they are important. Faith, as much as any other virtue, had removed mountains. The present system of railroads in Massachusetts, and in other States, was instanced as showing what enterprise had accomplished; and the day is not far distant when the entire continent would be covered with a complete network of railroads. The continental line of railway had always been his favorite. Mr. DERBY also believed in the peaceful accomplishment of Canadian annexation, and predicted such an event would sooner or later be realized.

The Committee on Credentials reported two hundred and five delegates and invited friends present, and for the permanent organization: President, Hon. SAMUEL MERRILL, of Iowa, together with six Vice-Presidents and the same number of Secretaries. The report was adopted, and the Convention then adjourned till 3 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The Training of Teachers—The Study of Politics in Educational Establishments.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1868.

The convocation of the University of the State of New York to-day was not very largely attended. Chancellor PRUYN called the meeting to order, and after prayer by Rev. Dr. LUCKEY, the Vice-Chancellor, Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, made a few remarks on the state of education.

Mr. VERPLANCK said that he welcomed the convocation cordially. We have great objects in view, and we trust that progress has been made. The education in this State represents that of the whole country. One important question was as to how far our system should assimilate to that of other lands, and whether our present plans were not more adapted to our needs than an innovation. In one part of the country modern languages might be more advantageous to the student, while it would not be in another. The comparative value of the mathematics and the classics are also occupying much attention, and we should devote careful consideration to these and other educational topics.

The Executive Committee, through Prof. WILSON, of Hobart College, made a report, fixing the hours of meeting from ten to one, three to five and eight to nine. He moved that the trustees of colleges be added to the list of members, which was adopted.

Dr. S. B. WOOLWORTH read a letter from Prof. EDWARD NORTH, of Hamilton College, saying that he could not attend the meeting at Albany, as he was obliged to leave with a party for Lookout Mountain. He had endeavored to postpone the journey, but was unable, and forwarded his paper as an earnest of good faith. It was read by D. J. PRATT, assistant Secretary, and was on "Normal Training in Colleges." He argued that something more was necessary than learning to make successful teachers, and it should be taught at colleges, where three-fourths of the principals of academies were educated. They exhibited a lack of knowledge of the methods of teaching as pursued in our best schools, and unless something more was done instruction would soon be entirely in the hands of females. This something should be obtained by normal instruction in colleges.

Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN suggested that a petition be prepared for the Legislature asking for an appropriation for the colleges, to enable them to give instruction to teachers.

Hon. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT did not see that this was our duty. This office might be better performed elsewhere.

Mr. FLACK explained that Mr. NORTH's paper did not contemplate indiscriminate instruction to normal pupils, but only such teaching as to qualify persons to act as professors and teachers in colleges and academies.

President WILSON, of Hobart, doubted the expediency of this measure, and Principal GRAVES, of Oneida Conference Seminary, declared it impracticable.

Dr. WOOLWORTH thought it was a matter of the highest importance that those who were to instruct us in our higher education should be well qualified. He gave examples from practical experience of the advantages which would accrue to the academies and colleges of the State from systematic didactic training. It is not needful to confine such instruction to the common schools—it is needed everywhere.

Regent HALE thought there was much empiricism in teaching in colleges, and he desired a remedy, whose general direction, he thought, must be that indicated by Prof. NORTH.

Prof. MARTIN, of New-York, had no doubt that there was a philosophy of education, but we had not yet fully perceived it. At the same time he regarded it as more important that the teacher should be more familiar with the thing itself than the manner of teaching. The latter is continually improving, owing to the advancement in knowledge of the subject matter. Latin is much better taught than it was at the time of his graduation, and so was mathematics.

After a few other remarks, a recess was taken for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first topic in the afternoon session was the reading by JOHN NORTON POMEROY, of the University of the City of New-York, on the "Study of Politics in Colleges, Normal Schools and Academies." He divided politics into government, jurisprudence and political economy. They may be otherwise expressed as answers to the questions, "What laws may be made?" "What laws have been made?" and "What laws should be made?" While he did not regard the study of fundamental law as unimportant, he still thought that it was unadvisable to examine them much in school. There is no prospect that our fundamental policy will ever change, but will remain as the guardian of a free people. Civil polity is of more importance to us than the examination of abstract law, for we have already decided what we will have; and our institutions will have miserably failed if we do not give thorough and complete instruction to our pupils by our teachers. Jurisprudence, as a branch of politics, should be understood, not because every man should be a lawyer, but because he must become acquainted with the grand outlines of jurisprudence. We vote and select men to represent us, and it is well we should know what they are. We should never forget that from among us are chosen the jury, taken on no principle that will exclude, but a duty imposed on all. The science of legislation is the third subdivision of politics. The time is fast approaching when the great topic of legislation will be the study of economic law, and it is evident that for generations to come, with an immense debt, amounting to three thousand millions of dollars, and the questions which flow out from it, this must be the great idea of legislation, and that we must seek how to keep our nation without dishonor, freeing it from debt, and placing its finances on a sound basis. To keep good faith with the public is a harder task in a republic than elsewhere, and general morality must be more studied in it. Demagogues are already condoling with the tax-payers on their burdens; endeavoring to excite them to repudiation, and it should be our duty to instruct and lead the public in good faith.

Chancellor PRUYN gave some illustrations of the ignorance of prominent men respecting the Constitution, and agreed that many of the points were of great value.

The discussion was further carried on by Regent BENEDICT and Prof. UPSON, and was then postponed.

Prof. LE ROY C. COOLEY, of the State Normal, gave reasons for the study of elementary chemistry as a requisite for admission into college, in which he claimed that descriptive chemistry is only an introduction to real chemistry. The elementary part should be left to the academies, and the advanced portion should be left to the colleges.

Prof. MARTIN deplored the late introduction of chemistry in an educational course. He thought that children could easily learn the basis of this science; and if they could, it was foolish to leave it until so late in the college curriculum, thereby putting back the inquiries into all the physical branches.

The discussion of the question of politics was resumed. President WILSON thought a new text-book very desirable. It was coincided with by several gentlemen.

Dr. LAMBERT made several remarks on the human constitution, as cognate to the American Constitution.

The Chancellor was requested to appoint delegates to the American Institute of Instruction, and to the Convention of Educators at Nashville.

Recess for a couple of hours.

THE TURF.

The Saratoga Summer Meeting—First Day's Racing—Banshee Wins the Travers Stakes, and Stonewall Jackson the Two-Mile-Heat Race.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1868.

The Summer meeting of the Saratoga Race Association commenced to-day under the most brilliant auspices. The number of visitors to this fashionable and favorite watering place was greater than had ever been known in any previous year, and the spacious grand stand was filled to its utmost capacity with a bright array of fashion and beauty, whose gay and exquisitely elegant Summer toilettes lent additional attraction to the brilliancy of the scene. The weather was delightfully pleasant and enjoyable, for a heavy fall of rain during the night had cooled the atmosphere to an agreeable temperature, and during the racing the sun's ardent rays were partially obscured by light clouds. The Course, notwithstanding the rain that had fallen during the night, was in admirable order for going, and bore witness to the care and attention that had been bestowed upon it by the efficient Clerk of the Course and Secretary, Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEY. The extensive grand stand has been newly painted, and no effort or expense has been spared to secure the comfort and enjoyment of the visitors. The most perfect order was preserved among the vast assemblage, and the presence of an efficient Police force to secure this result was only nominal in its influence, as the class and intelligence of the assemblage was sufficient security for its attainment. The judges were the Messrs. TRAVERS.

Messrs. J. S. WATSON, of New-York, and J. WHALEY, of Cincinnati, officiated as timekeepers.

THE TRAVERS STAKES,

a race for three-year olds exclusively, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added, over one mile and three-quarters, was the first race on the card. For this race there were thirty-four entries, of which the following eight started, viz.: Mr. F. MORRIS' b. f. *Fanny Ludlow*, and ch. c. *Boaster*; Col. MCDANIELS' b. f. *Sarah B.*, and his b. f. by *Jeff. Davis*, dam *Ninette*; Mr. J. S. WATSON's b. f. *Bonnie Braes*, Col. BUSH's ch. c. *St. Paul*, Major T. G. BACON's br. f. *Lost Cause*, and Mr. J. MCCLURG's b. f. *Banshee*. In the pools *Banshee*, from her brilliant performances on the Western turf, was made the favorite, being heavily supported by the turfmen from that section. She is a magnificent-looking bay filly, by *Lexington* out of *Balloon*, by imported *Yorkshire*, and is owned by Mr. O'FALLON, a St. Louis millionaire, recently come upon the turf, and who has secured some of the best horses in the country, among which are *Plantagenet, Pat. Malloy, Corsican, Alta Vela* and others. In the last pool, sold just before the race, *Banshee* brought $400; MORRIS' entry, $220; *Bonnie Braes*, $225; MCDANIELS' entry, $130, and *Lost Cause* and *St. Paul*, coupled, $45. They got away after one false start, *Lost Cause* leading, with *Boaster* and *Banshee* next, *Bonnie Braes* fourth, and the rest in a ruck immediately behind. As they entered the regular course at the half-mile pole (the start having been from the stand on the new three-quarter track) *Bonnie Braes* was in front, with *Boaster* next, *St. Paul* third, *Ninette* filly, *Fanny Ludlow* and *Lost Cause* following in the order named. As they passed the stand the first time *Boaster* was on the lead, with *Bonnie Braes* and *Ninette* filly next, and *Banshee* fourth. Passing the quarter-pole *Banshee* shot past her horses and laid herself alongside *Boaster*, and the pair ran side by side along the back-stretch, past the half-mile pole and throughout the third quarter, turning into the homestretch head and head together; *Fanny Ludlow* two lengths behind them, *Ninette* filly next, and *St. Paul* as far before *Bonnie Braes* and *Lost Cause*. A fine struggle between *Banshee* and *Boaster* up to the quarter-stretch ensued, whip and spur being freely used, and resulting in *Banshee* winning cleverly at the finish by a neck, *Boaster* second, *Ninette* filly third, *St. Paul* fourth, *Fanny Ludlow* fifth, *Sarah B.* sixth, and *Bonnie Braes* last. Time—3:10¾.

SARATOGA, Aug. 5.—The Travers Stakes; $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,000 added for three-year olds; mile and three quarters.

J. M. Clay's b. f. Banshee, by Lexington, dam Balloon, by Revenue	1
F. Morris' ch. c. Boaster, by Eclipse	2
T. Doswell's b. f. by Jeff. Davis, dam Ninette	3
J. S. Watson's b. f. Bonnie Braes	0
F. Morris' b. f Fanny Ludlow	0
P. C. Bush's ch. c. St. Paul	0
T. G. Bacon's br. f. Sea Breeze	0
D. McDaniels' b. f. Sarah B., by Planet	0

Time—3:10¾.

THE TWO-MILE-HEAT RACE

had three entries, *Stonewall Jackson, General Yorke* and *Plantagenet*. The success of St. Louis in the first race with *Banshee* made the Western turfmen sanguine of repeating their victory with her stable companion, *Plantagenet*, and they backed him pluckily against *Stonewall Jackson*, who was supported with spirit by Eastern men. The betting, indeed, was confined to these two, for *General Yorke* was almost ignored by the speculators. In one of the last pools sold before the race, *Stonewall Jackson* sold for $500, *Plantagenet* $475, and *General Yorke* $50, but in a few pools *Plantagenet* had the call.

FIRST HEAT—*General Yorke* made the running closely attended by *Plantagenet*, with *Stonewall* waiting a couple of lengths behind in a fine position. As they passed the stand the first time, *Yorke* was leading *Plantagenet* half a length, while the latter led the gray a couple of lengths; time—1:59¾. *Plantagenet* and *Yorke* were running head and head as they passed the quarter-pole, and neither had gained any advantage at the half-mile pole, both being three lengths before *Stonewall Jackson*. On the third quarter the gray went up, and passing *Yorke* challenged *Plantagenet* for the lead, both turning into the quarter-stretch side by side. A splendid race ensued between the pair, *Stonewall* getting his head in front at the distance, and winning the heat easily at the finish by two lengths; *Plantagenet* six lengths before *Yorke*. Time—3:39¾.

SECOND HEAT—Betting one hundred to twenty on *Stonewall Jackson*. *Yorke* and *Plantagenet* made the running, first one and then the other being in the lead, while the favorite laid quietly a couple of lengths behind. The first mile was run in 1:48¾, *Yorke* crossing the score a length before *Plantagenet*, who was two lengths before the gray. On the third quarter of the last mile *Stonewall* made his effort, and cutting down *Yorke*, joined issue with *Plantagenet* for a short distance, quitting him as they came into the quarter-stretch, and winning the heat and race easily by two lengths, in 3:41¾. A fine struggle for second place between *Plantagenet* and *Yorke*, resulted in a dead heat.

The entries for the hurdle race to-morrow are: *Lobelia, Harry Booth, Eagle, Starlight* and *Tycoon*. *Lobelia* brings $60; *Eagle* $40; *Starlight, Harry Booth* and *Tycoon* $25 each. For the three-quarter-mile dash *Steety, Gilroy, Jubal, Lizzie Rogers, Uncle Vic* colt and *Raquette*, are entered. *Gilroy* has the call over any of the others. Weather threatening, as rain is falling.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $750, two-mile heats.

T. G. Moore's gr. h. Stonewall Jackson, 5 yrs., by Lightning, dam Edith	1	1
Jerome Park stable's ch. h. General Yorke, 4 yrs.	2	2
J. H. Davis' ch. h. Plantagenet, 4 yrs.	3	3

Time—3:39¾, 3:41¾.

Gen. Butler's Card—A Reply from Hon. R. T. Merrick.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 3, 1868.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:

My attention has been called to a card from Mr. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, published in the Boston *Journal* under date of July 29, in which he states, with regard to the suits of CHARLES W. WOOLLEY and KIMBERLY BROTHERS, brought against him in Baltimore City, as follows: "Both suits were brought by JOHN SURRATT's attorney."

This statement is untrue. I was counsel for SURRATT, and am also counsel in the case of CHARLES W. WOOLLEY, but none of the attorneys of SURRATT are in any way concerned in the suits of KIMBERLY BROTHERS; and Mr. BUTLER is sufficiently well informed in regard to both cases to have known the fact, and doubtless did know it.

The manner in which he has referred to these professional relations renders it proper that I should state certain circumstances that occurred while the case of SURRATT was being prepared for trial. Some of the friends of SURRATT, and one of the members of his family, on two or three occasions, informed Mr. BRADLEY and myself that it had been indicated to them that Mr. BUTLER would assist in the trial of the case, if agreeable to us. We evaded the subject, for we desired to avoid the necessity of determining the question it presented. Some four or five weeks after these suggestions had been first made to us, and when I supposed we should hear no more of them, Mr. BRADLEY informed me that he had had an interview with the sister of JOHN H. SURRATT, in which she stated to him that a proposition to assist in the trial had been submitted to her by Mr. BUTLER, through a mutual friend—a gentleman well known in Washington City—and that she was so solicitous upon the subject, that it could be no longer evaded, and a definite answer was necessary. I replied that if compelled to give an answer, there was but one we could give; that if the friends of SURRATT and the family were willing to acquiesce in Mr. BUTLER's desire to try the case, I would gladly retire from it in his favor, but that I could not consent to the personal and professional degradation of being associated with such a man. Mr. BRADLEY agreed that the manner indicated was the only manner in which either of us could with proper self-respect treat the subject—and wrote Miss SURRATT accordingly. The family of the accused and his immediate friends, acting in his behalf, refused to allow either Mr. BRADLEY or myself to withdraw, and Mr. BUTLER did not participate in the trial.

I cannot perceive what connection there is between the case of the United States against JOHN H. SURRATT and the cases of CHARLES W. WOOLLEY and KIMBERLY BROTHERS against BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, which can justify a reference to the former in a card relating exclusively to the latter. But if Mr. BUTLER supposes that the counsel of SURRATT declined being associated with him professionally, because of any personal ill-will, and are pursuing him with litigation to gratify any personal malignity, he is entirely mistaken.

We declined the association because we felt constrained to do so from a proper regard for the honor of the profession and our own self-respect.

Respectfully, R. T. MERRICK.

TENNESSEE.

Memorial from the Confederate Generals to the Legislature—Interview with the Military Committee.

From the Nashville Press & Times, (Radical,) Aug. 3.

At an adjourned meeting on the 1st inst., from a previous informal meeting of Ex-Confederate General officers, the following gentlemen were present: Gens. N. B. Forrest, B. F. Cheatham, G. J. Pillow, B. R. Johnson, S. R. Anderson, W. B. Bate, George Maney, George W. Gordon, W. A. Quarles, T. B. Smith, G. S. Dibrell, J. C. Brown and J. D. Palmer.

On motion of Gen. CHEATHAM, Gen. FORREST was unanimously chosen Chairman, who, on taking the chair, in a few well-timed remarks, expressed the object of the meeting. On motion, Gen. PALMER was elected Secretary.

The Committee, consisting of Gens. MANEY, QUARLES and GORDON, who had previously been appointed to prepare and present a memorial to the General Assembly touching the present condition of affairs in this State, submitted their report, which was received and read, when, on motion, the same was recommitted, and Gens. BROWN and PILLOW were added to the Committee. After considering the several papers and motions as referred to them, said Committee, through their Chairman, Gen. BROWN, submitted as their report the following memorial, which was unanimously adopted:

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of Tennessee, now in Extraordinary Session:

The right of petition and remonstrance being conceded by all classes in this country, and feeling as we do a deep solicitude for the peace and quiet of our great and glorious State, and belonging to that class in Tennessee who are regarded, by some of the authorities, as hostile to the present organization, we yield to a sense of duty, and respectfully invite your honorable body to a consideration of our view of the means that may avert the precipitation of the crisis which is acknowledged to be imminent. Being identified with that large class supposed to be hostile to the State Government, we beg to respectfully say that His Excellency, the Governor, wholly misapprehends our feeling and intentions in declaring in his late message that we seek the overthrow of the State Government, or to do any other act by revolutionary or lawless means. Neither we nor those with whom, in past days, we have been associated contemplate any such rashness or folly; nor do we believe there is in Tennessee any organization, either public or secret, which has such a purpose; and if there be, we have neither sympathy or affiliation therewith. We believe the peace of the State does not require the organization of a military force by your honorable body, and respectfully submit that such a measure might more strongly tend to bring about and promote collision than to conserve the harmony and good order of the country. And inasmuch as the supposed danger to the peace of the State is apprehended from that class of the community with which we are considered identified, as inducement and reason to your honorable body not to organize such military force, we pledge ourselves to maintain the order and peace of the State with whatever of influence we possess; to uphold and support the laws and aid in their execution, trusting that a reciprocation of these sentiments by your honorable body will produce the enactment of such laws as will remove all irritating causes now disturbing society. For when it is remembered that the large mass of white men in Tennessee are denied the right to vote or hold office, it is not wonderful or unnatural there should exist more or less dissatisfaction among them. And we beg leave to respectfully submit to your consideration that prompt and efficient action on the part of the proper authorities for a removal of the political disabilities resting upon so many of our people would heal all the wounds of our State and make us once more a prosperous, contented and united people.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

B. F. CHEATHAM,
W. B. BATE,
TOM B. SMITH,
WM. A. QUARLES,
JOS. B. PALMER,
GEO. W. GORDON,
N. B. FORREST,
JOHN C. BROWN,
S. R. ANDERSON,
G. G. DIBRELL,
BUSHROD R. JOHNSON,
GEO. MANEY.

On motion, Gens. BROWN, QUARLES and DIBRELL were appointed a committee to present the memorial just adopted by their meeting to the Committee of the Tennessee Legislature on Military Affairs. On motion of Gen. BATE, Gens. FORREST and CHEATHAM were added to said committee. On motion of Gen. BATE, the meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

N. B. FORREST, Chairman.

JOS. B. PALMER, Secretary.

At 6 o'clock the Committee proceeded to the Capitol and presented the memorial to the Military Committee.

Col. PROSSER said it gave him much gratification to hear the sentiments of the memorial. He believed he was speaking the sentiments of the Legislature in saying that, in view of the friendly feelings evinced, it would be for the best interest of the State to enfranchise every good citizen in it, and he believed it would be done shortly.

One of the Committee expressed his great gratification at the result, which was so amicable in its nature. They might differ in politics, but as to the peace and security of the property of all citizens there could be no difference. He believed that the opinions they expressed both represented their views and those of the men who had fought in the Confederate army.

Gen. CHEATHAM thought the memorial prepared, expressed the unanimous sentiments of the Confederate officers present, and, he believed, of the men, their comrades in arms; but that the Committee should not expect too much of them. The officers had no authority to control or command. Their only power would be their moral influence over those who had fought under them in the Confederate service. When a crime was committed in a county the Sheriffs and Constables were responsible for the preservation of peace. He believed the whole of the Confederate troops were for the general peace and welfare of the community. Their only reason for not having participated in the keeping of the peace was that they had never been called upon to assist in doing so. If he or the persons he represented were called upon by the summons of the Sheriff to arrest a law-breaker, or to preserve the peace, he and they would be willing to assist that officer to their utmost extent.

Gen. QUARLES reiterated the same assurances of those who had preceded him. He agreed with Gen. CHEATHAM that by law the Sheriffs had power to summon persons to arrest violators of the peace and to suppress disorders, and while they possessed that power all they had to do, when peace was necessary to be preserved, would be to call or summon Confederates upon the posse, and they would find them always ready and willing to preserve the peace. This, if summoned, he pledged himself to do and all the gentlemen present. He was astonished that there was not more violence in the country than there was. We had just passed through a gigantic war, and general demoralization had been the result of it, without distinction of parties, color or race. He believed that, in order that there might exist peace, sincerity and friendship among the people, that all should be possessed of the same rights and privileges. As a lawyer, he had had a great deal to do with the criminality of the State, and he found them almost universally outside of the ranks of the army. The Confederate soldier was necessarily the preserver of the peace. In the first place they had been disciplined; and secondly, it was to his interest to preserve the peace. He had nothing to gain by disorder and lawlessness and violence, but everything to lose. He suggested that the general peace could be preserved without the expenditure of one dollar. The very moment the Legislature showed a disposition to trust and have faith in that class of citizens embracing Confederate soldiers, the moment they placed them upon an equal basis with other citizens in rights and privileges, that moment, without the expenditure of a single dollar of the public money, there would be enlisted on the side of the law and order 60,000 veteran troops, the best and the bravest. The law breakers were generally deserters from both armies. Men who had proved false to their colors would, of course, prove false and faithless as citizens. It is true, the people of the State who were disfranchised were restless. Give the people an equal chance. We cannot, with any share of fairness, be held responsible for the utterances of newspapers, which, in a majority of cases, give expression to private sentiments, and too often to private spleen. They are not a reflex of the public mind and the public feeling, and we do not indorse them. We do not wish to be held responsible for articles in newspapers making the assertion that there would be no sort of contentment or quietness until their disabilities were removed. Without making any argument on the matter he asked the Committee to take the matter to themselves. Suppose they, by the casualties of war, had been denied the privilege of voting, to which they had been used, and holding office. Let their hearts reply to the question, and say whether they would not have been discontented. He wished the Committee not to understand anything he said in the nature of a threat. He only desired to simply speak the candid truth. He thought the calling out of a militia force would add to the inflamed condition of the public mind to such an extent that bloodshed would be inevitable. For security and peace the hostages they presented were the devastated fields of the South, and the inability of the South to make war of any description. All that was lacking was faith in one another, sincerity and integrity of purpose.

Mr. WILLIAMS said: I rise for the purpose of expressing my gratification at the sentiments uttered by these honorable gentlemen and gallant soldiers, who meet with the Committee in behalf of the Ex-Confederate soldiers of Tennessee; also to suggest that those sentiments, embodied in a public address to the old soldiers who fought under their banners, would have a great deal of influence. I know that it is not the soldiers of either side who are causing the trouble and difficulties of our State. I freely and cordially bear testimony to the good behavior of the Confederate soldier, who fought the war through. It is the deserters, the guerrillas, camp-followers and "bomb-proofs" of both sides that are the disturbing element in our midst to-day. While the Legislature and the Republican Party of the State are determined to maintain this State Government, and enforce her laws at every hazard; yet, I welcome the sentiments uttered by these brave and gallant gentlemen, as the dawning of a new era in the State of Tennessee, and, while we concede what you declare that being deprived of the right of franchise galls the spirit—is hard to bear, and a source of irritation, I say that it was but human nature on our part to enact such a law for our protection; and I believe it to be the sentiment of the Republican Party that the Franchise law is only a measure of protection; and if we, on each side, would bury and forget the heart-burning memories of the late bitter contest, and let the influence of the Federal and Confederate soldier be brought to bear upon public opinion in all controlling, all unkind allusions to the past, then we would have peace, and in the pride of being American citizens, the proudest title on earth, we would work in harmony for the peace of not only Tennessee but of the whole United States. Let the bitter and incendiary editorials of the public Press cease; let the soldiers of each side exert themselves to sustain law and order. We will then have peace, and soon every man, regardless of his past history, will be permitted to exercise the right of suffrage, and I am free to say that we will amend the Constitution for the benefit of the Confederate soldiers, if they carry out the spirit and sentiments expressed this evening by their gallant leaders.

Gen. FORREST concurred with the views expressed by the Committee. He had tried to discharge all the duties of a soldier as a soldier, and he intended to do so as a citizen. In proof of this, during the time of election he had offered 1,000 disfranchised men to help the public preserve order. The idea which had gotten into the public mind that there was an organization in the State whose purpose was to overthrow the State Government was utterly without foundation. His name had been used in connection with violence, especially to the negro, which was also false. He would always endeavor to see justice done to all.

Gen. SMITH, Senator from Shelby, expressed his gratification at the peaceful character of the meeting. He thought the day was fast approaching when all who had proved themselves the conservators of peace would be enfranchised.

Gen. DIBRELL said that in his county both Radicals and Conservatives would testify to its peacefulness.

Gen. PALMER remarked that his friends had already expressed themselves. He, when JOHNSTON surrendered, commanded all the Tennessee troops, and he thought he could pledge them to peace and a due respect for the laws.

Col. PROSSER believed this meeting would result in general good to all classes, and would add incalculably to the peace and prosperity of the State.

Representative ROACH and Senator ECHOLS indorsed the sentiments of Col. PROSSER and Senator SMITH.

The Conference then ended amid a free exchange of congratulations. All shook hands and parted more as brothers than as men so recently separated by what seemed irreconcilable party and sectional feuds.

The Crops and the Fall Trade.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, Aug. 3.

In this State we hear from various sections that less cotton and more corn has been planted than in previous years, but that the "stand" generally is very good. If no untoward event arises, and none such is looked for, the planters have every hope of making a good cotton crop. The prospect, therefore, is very good, and the smaller area planted in cotton, there is reason to believe, will be fully compensated by the better yield this year than the last. What the prices will be, it is, of course, impossible to predict, but we think the indications so far are all favorable. The tax, moreover, of two and a half cents per pound is taken off, and the profits of the producer thereby materially increased; for there can be no question that this tax came out of the hard earnings of the producer, and not from the pockets of the consumer. In regard to the rice crop we shall speak again, and we are glad that we will be able to do so favorably.

With the prospect of a fair crop, we may confidently look forward also to a revival of business in the Fall in its several branches. Charleston is a good market for buyers no less than for sellers. Our importers, jobbers, and wholesale dealers are making extensive preparations for the approaching Fall trade. Every ship that enters our harbor is freighted with merchandise of every description to meet the demand both of the local trade, and still more of the wholesale dealers.

Charleston has every facility for a first-class emporium. We have the harbor, the wharves, the warehouses, the cotton presses, experienced merchants and brokers. We have numerous railroads, connecting by well-devised schedules, and the most reasonable tariff of through rates with every point South, West and North of us. There is no reason why we should not have cotton here from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Before the war our banks had agencies in all or nearly all these States. A great deal of their cotton came here, and was carried to Liverpool in Charleston shipping. Their merchants came here and purchased their stocks and supplies in Spring and Autumn. Now that the interior communications are much improved, and freights are moved with less delay and at lower rates than was the case before the war, there is the more reason why we should do all this business and even more.

The Release of the Dill Prisoners on Bail.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Aug. 3.

The change from military to civil rule induced the counsel of the CAMDEN prisoners, accused of the murder of DILL, to rue out a writ of *habeas corpus*, with a view to obtaining their release on bail. The application was heard at Orangeburg before Judge GLOVER, in Chambers, on Friday morning at 1:30 o'clock. Some sixty or seventy affidavits, all from persons of respectability in Kershaw district, proving an *alibi* in each case, were produced. These were responded to by twenty or thirty affidavits, with three exceptions, from colored persons. The whites were Mrs. DILL and Mr. and Mrs. TAYLOR. Counter affidavits were produced by the counsel for the prisoners, and Mr. DE PASS stated that if any doubts were still entertained, more than one hundred affidavits to the same effect could be obtained by the next morning from the most reliable men in Kershaw. Judge GLOVER took home the papers from both sides, and reserved his decision until he could compare them. When the case was resumed next morning he granted the application, and fixed the bail at $3,000 each for the eleven white prisoners, and $300 for the colored man, GEORGE BOWEN. Capt. DE PASS, counsel for the prisoners, arrived here on Saturday afternoon, and in less than an hour a number of responsible sureties were obtained. By an arrangement with the Clerk and Sheriff the bonds were signed yesterday afternoon, with five sureties to each bond, and the order for the release having been received by the evening's mail, the doors of the jail were opened.

The following are the names of the prisoners, eleven white and one colored: Capt. Emanuel Parker, William Parker, Dr. John A. Glenn, J. J. Huckabee, George Mattox, Dr. William Nelson, John R. Pickett, John L. Mickle, M. P. Kelley, William Kelley, Abram Rabon, and George Bowen, colored. Many of these gentlemen are planters, and their crops have suffered irreparably during their incarceration.

The Riot at Millican, Texas—Exaggerated Reports.

From Flake's Galveston Bulletin, July 29.

Col. GENTRY, Inspector-General of Gen. BUCHANAN's staff, leaves this afternoon for New Orleans. He has been engaged in the investigation of the Millican riot. He reports the matter much exaggerated, and says that he could learn the names of no more than four negroes killed and two wounded. He states that the affair was in no way, nor on either side premeditated. The negroes were engaged in the search for the body of one they supposed to have been murdered. The whites became alarmed, and a collision ensued without any one expecting it. The difficulty he represents as one likely to ensue when armed men meet, although both parties may be peaceably disposed. He says that the Mayor and Sheriff undoubtedly meant all they did for the best, and counseled moderation. He says that if let alone the negroes would harm no one. From the conversation of the Colonel, the impression was left upon our mind that his examination had been a very cursory one, and that his present information on the subject extended a very little way below the surface.

Panknin's Hepatic Bitters are rapidly gaining in public esteem. They are decidedly the most excellent vegetable tonic yet discovered for the cure of general debility and disorders of the stomach or liver. Agents, HEGEMAN & CO.

"Knowles' Insect Destroyer" kills Bed-bugs.

"Knowles' Insect Destroyer" kills Cockroaches.
"Knowles' Insect Destroyer" kills Fleas.
"Knowles' Insect Destroyer" kills Ants.
"Knowles' Insect Destroyer" kills Moths.
"Knowles' Insect Destroyer" kills Lice on Animals.
"Knowles' Insect Destroyer" kills Garden Insects.
"Knowles' Insect Destroyer" warranted Free from Poison.
"Knowles' Insect Destroyer" is Certain Death to every variety of Insect Life.
Prices 25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $2.
For sale by all Druggists and Grocers. Depot 7 6th-av.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.—It Kills Instantly.—Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has often

KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES.

This powder is also the very best thing in the world to put away Furs, Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., in. It is sure to drive away Moths. Be sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true Insect Destroying Powder. Beware of Imitations. See the signature of E. Lyon on the flask. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED

BANCROFT—DEWEY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, by Rev. Dr. Duryea, GEORGE BANCROFT to GEORGIANA, youngest daughter of L. H. Dewey, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

MCNAMEE—VANDERHOOF.—On Tuesday, July 28, at Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Richard G. Greene, of Springfield, Mass., JOHN MCNAMEE to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Wm. H. Vanderhoof, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ANTHON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, after a lingering illness, FREDERIC ANTHON, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

CALVERT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, JARVIS P. CALVERT, New-York and Sandy Hook pilot, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, George K. Meday and John H. Pope, and the New-York and Sandy Hook pilots, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 71 South 5th-st., Williamsburg, without further invitation.

CONDIT.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 2, CALVIN CONDIT, Esq., formerly of this City, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, from his late residence, on Main-st., near the Brick Church. Morris and Essex Railroad train leaves Barclay-st. for Brick Church Station at 1 o'clock.

ERNST.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, PHILIP ERNST, at the age of 76 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the Philharmonic, and of the American Musical Fund Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Franklin-av., near 5th-st., Morrisania.

GREEN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, HOWARD, youngest son of William and Amelia Green, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 441 West 27th-st. His remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery for interment.

HALPINE.—Suddenly, in this City, on Monday, Aug. 3, Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 58 West 47th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 8, at 10 A. M.

KILLIN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, suddenly, JOHN H. KILLIN, only son of Hugh and Hannah Killin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1 1st-st., on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LORD.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 3, JOSEPHINE daughter of Charles L. and Anna M. Lord, aged 1 month and 22 days.

MCLEOD.—At Harlem, on Monday, Aug. 3, Mrs. MARIA MCLEOD, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, S. P. Ingraham, corner of 2d-av. and 127th-st., on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M.

MARSH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, Rev. JOHN MARSH, D. D., aged 80 years.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 129 Joralemon-st., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 12 M. The remains will be taken to Wethersfield, Conn., for interment. Funeral services there on Friday at 3 P. M.

NEWBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, LAURA, infant daughter of Walter and Marianne Newburn, aged 10 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, Greene-av., first house northeast of Classon-av., on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

O'HARA.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, JOHN O'HARA, of this City.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

PARSONS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, of cholera infantum, HELEN SHEPLEY, daughter of Samuel M. and Virginia W. Parsons, aged 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her parents' residence, No. 339 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock.

PELL.—On City Island, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, ELIZABETH, daughter of William and Maria Scofield, and wife of Samuel Pell, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the M. E. Church, City Island, this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 6, at 2½ o'clock.

POTT.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 4, J. LE ROY, infant son of Gideon and Katharine Pott, aged 9 months.

Funeral services from St. John's Church, Elizabeth, this day, (Thursday,) the 6th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

SHEPARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, ROSA MACNEVEN, wife of William F. Shepard, and eldest daughter of Harris Wilson, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the "Church on the Heights," Pierrepont-st., between Monroe-place and Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.

TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, of consumption, W. H. TOWNSEND, in the 55th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Unionville for interment to-day at 7 A. M.

VANDERVEER.—At Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 2, MARY, wife of Rev. Ferdinand H. Vanderveer.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Reformed Church, in Warwick, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The 7½ o'clock train by the Erie Road, will arrive in time.

WALKER.—At Lake Hopatcong, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 3, ROBERT I. WALKER, of this City, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Peter Moller, Jr., No. 230 5th av., this day, (Thursday,) the 6th inst., at 3 P. M.

WHEELER.—At Bath, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 4, FRANK T., only child of Samuel B. and Mary A. Wheeler, aged 10 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 404 State-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WINCHESTER.—At Guilford, Conn., suddenly, DAVID D. WINCHESTER, of New-York, aged 71 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS,

FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

The attention of the trade and the public in general is called to the above-named preparation for making that pleasant and healthy Summer beverage known as KNAPP'S CELEBRATED ROOT BEER.

It is put up in 40 cent, 75 cent, and $4 bottles, also in gallon cans at $12, for making 10, 25, 200, and 800 gallons of the Beer. For sale by P. B. KNAPP & Co., No. 363 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTRY, &c.

Immediate Cure—HEGEMANS, formerly Volpeau's Diarrhoea Remedy, proved by over twenty years' experience the best remedy in use. A single dose is usually sufficient. Sold by druggists generally. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

A WHITE-ST. IMPORTING HOUSE IS retailing men's furnishings at VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st., near Broadway, *at prices never witnessed in this City*. Best "New-York Mills" shirts at $2 65; fine do., $1 75. best jean drawers, $1; plain muslin, 75c. Linen collars, $1 a dozen. Guyot suspenders, 75c. Gauze undershirts, 75c. to 90c. And so on through the list.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $20 to $40 each, for in or out door use. Any one having the use of the hands can propel and guide one; having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH BAD SMELLS.—PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT, the best and cheapest deodorizer, meets all the chief recommendations of the Metropolitan Board of Health. First premium awarded by American Institute 1867. Agency, No. 94 Dey-st.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR and whiskers; neat, judicious, appropriate; studio, No. 266 Broadway. Shaving, 10 cents; Hair-dye, 50 cents; best in use; sold everywhere.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Statistics of the Progress of Reconstruction—List of Governors and Members of Congress.

Alabama ratified the fourteenth article in amendment of the Constitution of the United States on the 13th of July, 1868. The present Governor is Hon. William H. Smith, who was inaugurated on the 14th day of July. The Representatives of the State in Congress are as follows, the official terms of the Senators and the date of the admission of each member to his seat being given:

Senate.

1871—Willard Warner, July 26.
1873—Geo. E. Spencer, July 25.

House of Representatives.

1—F. W. Kellogg, July 22.
2—C. W. Buckley, July 21.
3—B. W. Norris, July 21.
4—C. W. Pierce, July 21.
5—J. B. Callis, July 21.
6—Thos. Haughey, July 21.

The seat of Gen. J. B. Callis, from the Fifth District, is contested by Joseph W. Burke, also a Republican, on the ground of non-residence.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas ratified the amendment on the 6th of April, 1868. Governor—Powell Clayton, who was inaugurated on the 2d day of July. The members of Congress are:

Senate.

1871—Alexander McDonald, June 23.
1873—Benjamin F. Rice, June 23.

House of Representatives.

1—L. H. Roots, June 24.
2—James Hinds, June 24.
3—Thos Bolles, June 24.

FLORIDA.

Florida ratified the amendment on the 9th of June, 1868. The Governor is Harrison Reed, who was inaugurated on the 13th day of June. The members of Congress are

Senate,

1869—Adonijah S. Welch, July 2.
1873—Thomas Ward Osborn, June 30.

House of Representatives.

1—C. M. Hamilton, July 1.

Abijah Gilbert has been elected United States Senator from Florida for the term commencing March 4, 1869, and ending March 4, 1875.

GEORGIA.

Georgia ratified the amendment on the 21st day of July, 1868. The Governor is Rufus B. Bullock, who was inaugurated on the 22d day of July. The members of Congress are:

Senate.

1871—H. V. M. Miller, not yet admitted.
1873—Joshua Hill, not yet admitted.

House of Representatives.

1—J. W. Clift, July 25.
2—*Nelson Tift*, July 27.
3—W. P. Edwards, July 25.
4—Samuel Gove, July 25.
5—C. H. Prince, July 25.
6—*John H. Christy.*
7—*P. M. B. Young*, July 27.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana ratified the amendment on the 9th of July, 1868. The Governor is Henry C. Warmouth, who was inaugurated on the 13th day of July. The members of Congress are:

Senate.

1871—William P. Kellogg, July 17.
1873—John S. Harris, July 17.

House of Representatives.

1—J. H. Sypher, July 19.
2—*James Mann*, July 19.
3—J. P. Newsham, July 19.
4—Michael Viedal, July 19.
5—W. Jasper Blackburn, July 18.

MISSISSIPPI.

The members of the Legislature of Mississippi, chosen at the election in June last, have not yet been called together, and the amendment has, therefore, not been submitted to them for their ratification or rejection. The present Provisional Governor is Gen. Adelbert Ames, who was appointed to that position on the 15th of June by Gen. McDowell, in place of Gov. Humphreys, removed. Benjamin G. Humphreys was elected Governor of the State at the recent election, but has not yet been inaugurated. The members of Congress chosen at the same election are as follows:

1—*Charles H. Townsend.*
2—*T. N. Martin.*
3—*G. P. N. Turner.*
4—George C. McKee.
5—*William T. Martin.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina ratified the amendment on the 4th of July, 1868. The Governor is William W. Holden, who was inaugurated on the 4th day of July. The members of Congress are:

Senate.

1871—Joseph C. Abbott, July 17.
1873—John Pool, July 17.

House of Representatives.

1—J. R. French, June 6.
2—David Heaton, July 15.
3—O Dockery, July 13.
4—J. T. Deweese, July 6.
5—Isreal G. Lash, July 20.
6—*Nath. Boyden*, July 13.
7—Alex. H. Jones, July 6.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina ratified the Amendment on the 9th of July, 1868. The Governor is Robert K. Scott, who was inaugurated on the 9th day of July. The members of Congress are:

Senate.

1871—Thomas J. Robertson, July 22.
1873—Frederick A. Sawyer, July 22.

House of Representatives.

1—Benj. F. Whittemore, July 19.
2—C. C. Bowen, July 20.
3—S. Corley, July 27.
4—James H. Goss, July 19.

At large—J. P. M. Epping and Elias E. Dickson; not yet admitted.

TEXAS.

The Reconstruction Convention in Texas, to frame a constitution, assembled at Austin, by order of Gen. Buchanan, on the 1st day of June, and has not yet completed its labors. The present Provisional Governor of the State is E. M. Pease, who was appointed to that office by Gen. Sheridan, on the 30th day of July, 1867, in place of J. W. Throckmorton, removed for being an impediment to the reconstruction of the State.

VIRGINIA.

The State of Virginia has held a Convention and found a Constitution, which by its terms was to be submitted to the vote of the people on the 2d day of June last. Gen. Schofield, then commanding the First Military District, comprising the State of Virginia, however, did not order the election at that time, postponing it until Congress should make an appropriation to defray the expenses thereof. The present Governor of the State is H. H. Wells, who was appointed to the position by Gen. Schofield on the 4th of April last, in place of F. H. Peirpoint.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN Railroad Company's seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, February and August coupons. The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these bonds are adding to the security every day. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economize its expenses. THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.
R. W. FOX, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres't Nat. Bank of the State of Mo.
WM. L. EWING, Pres't of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief Eng. St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pres't Pacific Railroad of Mo.
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. Bank, St. Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIR, Vice-Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTH, Pres't German Savings Institut'n.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:
E. D. MORGAN & CO.
J. H. SWIFT.
ISAAC N. PHELPS.
W. V. BRADY.
S. GANDY.
W. T. BLODGETT.
A. R. ENO.
GEO. D. PHELPS.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency. A limited number of Bonds will be sold at the low price of 85, giving the accrued interest to the buyer. Parties living out of the city, not having correspondents here, can send their funds to the Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, and bonds will be returned by express free of charges.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-Pres't, No. 43 Wall-st.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:

Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.
Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due Nov. 1, 1886.
Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.
Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.

Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.

Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted. B. E. SMITH, President.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT. FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $500,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

CITY OF PEORIA COUPONS.—COUPONS of the City of Peoria maturing Aug. 1, 1868, and payable in New-York, will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., Corner Wall and William sts.

FINANCIAL

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 4th inst.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30, inclusive, will be ready for delivery on and after the 14th inst.

THOS. T. FIRTH,
Treasurer.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.
Persons keep Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.
Collections made everywhere promptly.
United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.
State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.
Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	115½	116¼	5-20 C., '65, Jan. & July	108⅝	108¾
Coupon, 1881	116	116½	5-20 C., '67	108⅝	109
5-20 Reg., 1862	109⅝	110	5-20 C., '68	108⅝	109
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅝	114¾	10-40 Registered	105⅝	106
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅝	110⅞	10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	109¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	112⅛	112⅜	Gold	147⅜	148

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 30, 1868.
Cash Capital and Surplus, $270,862 24.

At a recent election, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

FRED'D SCHUCHARDT,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
EDW'D BURCKHARDT,
JAS. W. BEEKMAN,
N. W. STUYVESANT,
WM. BLOODGOOD,
WM. F. CARY, JR.,
GEO. A. ROBBINS,
DAVID JONES,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,
EDWARD COOPER,
W. D. WADDINGTON,
WM. SCHALL,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI,
H. BLYDENBURGH,
JOSIAH H. BURTON,
JAQUES GUEDIN,
SAM'L M. BECKLEY,
ALEX. M. AGNEW,
RICH. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
WM. H. GEBHARD,
ROB'T STUYVESANT,
JOHN D. BREZ,
OLIVER K. KING,
FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
JOHN R. SMITH,
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM,
RICHARD M. HARISON,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, W. D. WADDINGTON, for President, and N. W. STUYVESANT, for Vice-President, were unanimously re-elected. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 30, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $270,862 24.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of August. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

NO. 19 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

WANTED.
BONDS OF THE
BLUE RIDGE
RAILROAD COMPANY.
REUBEN MANLEY & CO.,
No. 64 Broadway.

FOR SALE

INSURANCE STOCKS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF BANK STOCKS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.

CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900; SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY
REMOVED TO
49 WALL-STREET,
FIRST FLOOR.

Capital and Surplus,
$2,000,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

Which may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.

JOHN A. STEWART, President.
WILLIAM H. MACY, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN J. CISCO,

TRUSTEES:

PETER COOPER,
D. H. ARNOLD,
ROYAL PHELPS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
JAMES SUYDAM,
THOMAS SLOCOMB,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,
CHARLES E. BILL,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
WILSON G. HUNT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
EDWIN D. MORGAN,
CLINTON GILBERT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
DANIEL D. LORD,
EDWARD JONES,
GEORGE T. ADEE,
SAMUEL SLOAN,
JAMES LOW,
CYRUS CURTISS,
SAMUEL NELSON,
ERASTUS CORNING,
JAMES S. SEYMOUR,
JOHN CASWELL.

WILLIAM DARROW, Secretary.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.

Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.

FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) through the undersigned, offer for sale a limited amount of their 6 ₱ cent. gold bonds at 97½ ₱ cent. and accrued interest.

The road extends from St. Louis, 283 miles, to Kansas City, there connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad (E. D.) and other roads, and was completed in 1865, at an expenditure of over $13,000,000.

The earnings for the year ending February, 1867, were.......$2,675,874 00
Operating expenses.......1,956,614 00
Net earnings were.......$719,260 00
For the year ending February, 1868, the earnings were.......$3,003,681 31
Operating expenses were.......2,030,626 33
Net earnings.......$973,054 98

While for the first quarter of 1868 the net earnings exceed those of same quarter in 1867 by $123,679 69.

The Railroad Company, in order to pay off the State of Missouri for advances in aid of constructing the road, as well as all other liens, has issued $7,000,000 of First Mortgage 6 ₱ cent. bonds, secured by deed of trust to Messrs. JAMES PUNNETT, President of Bank of America, New-York; U. A. MURDOCK, President of Continental National Bank, New-York, and LUTHER C. CLARK, of CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The bonds run twenty years from Aug. 1, 1868, interest February and August, in New-York. Principal and interest payable in gold coin.

In offering these bonds to the public we remark that the road passes through the central, most populous, fertile and growing part of the State of Missouri, forms part of an important line, and is a completed and successful enterprise; already earning nearly double the amount required to meet the interest on its entire indebtedness, thus entitling the bonds to the rank of a first-class security. Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

DREXEL WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall St.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT
FOR
TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1868.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Company will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer, 174 Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, being the aggregated fractional shares which accrued on the apportionment of new stock, June 1, 1868.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Economical Printing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 194 Fulton-st., on the 7th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $32,000, and for the annual election of Trustees.

A. STODDART, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 4, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be opened in New-York or Jersey City next week. J. F. TRACY, President.

$4,000.—LOST—AUG. 5, FOUR UNITED STATES 4-20 BONDS, $1,000 each; Nos. 116,782, 99,893, 99,894, issue of 1867; No. 171,097, issue 1865. The envelope containing above was marked B. F. Stephens. A very liberal reward will be given for returning same to NATHAN STEPHENS, No. 91 Liberty-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, 8th Month, 4th, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five Dollars per share, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 10th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst., to the 10th prox., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next.

Transfer book will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st proximo. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 158 BROADWAY, July 22, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL.......$200,000
SURPLUS.......130,423

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

EIGHT PER CENT.,

free from tax, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable A[illegible]

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1868.

59TH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. A. COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1868.

THE DIVIDEND OF $10 PER SHARE on the one hundred and forty thousand shares of capital stock of this Company, payable on or after the 1st of September next, as per resolution of the Executive Committee, adopted on the 8th of July, will be paid in cash to shareholders who shall be recorded as such on the books of the Company, at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th of August. Stockholders will be paid in checks on New-York.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 13 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, Aug. 10, proximo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on the 1st of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 28, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Aug. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAURICE DEHOND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York and CONSTANT CLAUDE, of the Town of Union, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition, that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M. ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 5, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALBERT W. WRIGHT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Albert W. Wright, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1868.

au6-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Ward, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1868.

au6-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES WINTHROP ADAMS, bankrupt.—No. 1,348.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Winthrop Adams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1868.

au6-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES P. CARTER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James P. Carter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1868.

au5-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LEWIS C. LILLIE, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
jy30-1aw3wTh* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAURICE BENDIX, CAROLINE M. REICHMAN, and RUDOLPH REICHMAN, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupts and of each of them, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district; (and who composed the firm of C. M. Reichman & Co.,) and who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1868.

MOSES S. HERMAN,
No. 121 Chambers-st., New-York City.

jy22-1aw3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NILS. PETER LARSEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nils. Peter Larsen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the day of 1868.

Signed, JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy30-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway.

NO. 1,655.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN S. HILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin S. Hill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy30-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JONATHAN M. CUNNINGHAM, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jonathan M. Cunningham, of the town of North Castle, County of Westchester and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JNO. F. MANN, Assignee,
au6-1aw3wTh* No. 82 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK SHERMAN, PAULINE KNAUSS and WILHELMINE KNAUSS, (formerly copartners in the firm name of Sherman, Knauss & Co.,) all of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARK SHABEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member the firm of Shaben Brothers & Company, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEVI STEINLEIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER LEVY, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 5, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES K. JACKSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James K. Jackson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy30-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SPENCER D. SCHUYLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Spencer D. Schuyler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1868.

jy23-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. BEVERIDGE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by James B. Beveridge, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated July 21, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy23-1aw3wTh

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of J. OGDEN SMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by J. Ogden Smith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1868.

jy23-1aw3wTh GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAURISTON WHITE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lauriston White, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 7th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy30-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN O. QUIGLEY, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John O. Quigley, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868.

ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
jy30-1aw3wTh* No. 39 Pine-st., N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. WILEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Wiley, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy23-1aw3wTh No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS LYNCH, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Lynch, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy30-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.

Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale the stock and tools of a first-rate tin and stove business; has been in successful operation for ten years. To any one that means business this is a good opportunity. Inquire of TALBOTT BROTHERS, Greenwich, Conn.

WANTED—A PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SILENT, with $5,000 to $10,000, in an established manufacturing business that will bear investigation and pays large guaranteed profits. Call upon or address W. T. WHITMORE, No. 56 Murray-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.

The annual Sing Sing camp-meeting is now in progress, to continue until FRIDAY, 14th inst. Steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. at 8, and West 34th-st. at 8:15 each morning.

GEN. SEDGWICK foot of Chambers-st. at 4 P. M.

The ADELPHI foot of Harrison-st. at same hour.

Trains on Hudson River Railroad leave 30th-street depot at 6:45, 10, 11:30 A. M., and 2, 4:15, 5:50 and 7 P. M.

Returning, the boats and cars leave Sing Sing frequently throughout the day. JOHN McLEAN, Chairman Committee.

CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, and 34th-st. 8:15. Returning, leaves Sing Sing at 2:45 P. M.

GAS FIXTURES.

New designs and moderate prices, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, Nos. 3 to 7 East 4th-st., first buildings east of Broadway. M. L. CURTIS & CO.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND eye-glasses at No. 160 William-st., near Beekman.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., Aug. 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW, (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1868. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; hay and straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8,000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty-eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this City.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit, on or before the 15th day of September next, satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder, for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

IMPROVEMENT OF OAK ORCHARD HARBOR, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of August, 1868, for the labor of rebuilding and extending the piers at Oak Orchard Harbor, New-York.

The price for the work must be stated at so much per linear foot of timber, and per pound of iron and spike used, and these prices must cover everything, including preparation of the old to receive the new work, and the completion of the piers to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge. The contractor must take the lumber and iron from the points where they may lie after inspection, and commence the work as soon as the contract is executed.

Bidders are requested to examine for themselves at Oak Orchard, and can also obtain information from the undersigned, or from Mr. James S. Lawrence, Assistant Engineer, Youngstown, N. Y.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs., Brevet Col. U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., July 30, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: SEWERS.—(Specification No. 26.)—In 122d and 123d sts., between 3d and 4th avs. (Specification No. 23.)—In 4th-av., between 59th and 62d sts., with branches, and in 66th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Specification No. 34.)—In 4th-av., between 70th and 74th sts., with branch in 70th-st. Specification No. 35.)—In Washington-st., between Jane and Horatio sts.; West Waverley-place, between Christopher and West 10th sts.; Watts-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts., and Church, between Lispenard and Walker sts. (Specification No. 36.)—In 126th-st., 132d and 133d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. (Specification No. 37.)—In 5th-av., between 52d and 54th sts., with branch in 53d-st. (Specification No. 38.)—Between 110th and 117th sts., and between 1st and 4th avs. (Specification No. 39.)—In 1st-av., from 12th-st., to and through 121st-st., to and near 2d-av. (Specification No. 46.)—In Eldridge-st., between Delancey and Rivington; Clinton, between Broome and Delancey; Columbia, between Delancey and Rivington; Henry, between Governeur and Grand; Monroe, between Jackson and Corlears, and Cherry, between Corlears and East sts.; and (Specification No. 41.)—Unfinished sewers, between 51st and 61st sts., and between 9th av. and Hudson River. PAVEMENTS—viz.: Nicolson pavements, in Franklin-st., between Elm and West Broadway; 19th-st., from 3d to 6th-av.; Irving-place, from 14th to 20th-st.; 6th-av., from 42d to 59th-st.; 33d-st., from 5th to 6th-av.; 24th-st., from Broadway to 6th-av; Hall-place, from 6th to 7th-st.; and 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Rutherford-place. McGonegal pavement in 21st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; Fisk's concrete pavement in 124th-st., from 3d to 1st-av., and for the completion of the unfinished stone-block pavements in 2d-av., from 61st to 86th-st., and in 26th-st., from 3d-av. to East River.

The plans for the above works may be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug 5, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until 12 noon of SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.

The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.

The work must be completed by Dec. 1, 1869.

The wreck will be divided into three sections, by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid. When the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid; and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.

Proposals must state the sum in full for which the parties propose to do the entire work, and must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will duly execute a contract.

The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.

No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1868.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until further notice, for the purchase of 60 AMBULANCES and 730 ARMY WAGONS, in lots of from ten upwards. They have all been used, but are still in serviceable order, and can be seen at Lincoln Depot, near this city. Propositions for selecting any number over ten from the lot will be entertained, if suitable prices are offered.

Bidders will be notified of the acceptance or rejection of their bids, and payment in Government funds required prior to delivery. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals offered. Bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before acceptance or rejection.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked, "Proposals for the purchase of Ambulances or Wagons, or both, as the case may be; and bidders will give their Post Office address.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. and Depot Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge, until noon, Aug. 7, at the office of GEO. R. JACKSON, President, No. 201 Centre-st., where a specification may be seen, for the masonry, filling, curbing, flagging and paving of the south approach to Harlem Bridge.

Security must be offered for the faithful performance of contract.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS FOR 15 DAYS,
After which time the balance of Stock
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.,
WILL SELL, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,

His stock of General Dry Goods, consisting of SHAWLS, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, DRESS GOODS, MERINOS, ALPACAS, IRISH POPLINS, BLANKETS, QUILTS AND CALICOES, including a general assortment of Domestic Goods.

Also, for sale,

2 desks, 1 large double safe, 3 large mirrors, cloak stands and shoulders, 5 sewing-machines, 4 black-walnut sash doors with plate glass, 1 lot lumber, 2 black-walnut cloak-racks, 4 three-ply carpets, and other articles.

Merchants from the country will find it to their advantage to attend this sale.

Lease and fixtures have been sold to H. B. Clapp, Esq., who will occupy the above premises from the 1st September. OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.

At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,

FROM AUCTION,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING AND TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
1 CASE BLACK ALPACAS 62½c., WORTH $1.
1 CASE SCOTCH GINGHAMS 25c., WORTH 50c.
N. B.—SUITS MADE UP AT SHORT NOTICE.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND Bonnets at half price. $4 Bonnets worth $9. Real Lace Bonnets at $15, warranted worth $30. New styles now ready.

L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman a situation; is a competent nurse, capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; a competent nurse in a sick room; also a good plain sewer; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and good plain sewer; can take full charge of a baby from its infancy; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 223 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged colored woman a situation as child's nurse; is competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; City reference can be given. Call in rear of No. 68 Grove-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would also be willing to do light chamberwork if required; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT child's nurse, who can take charge of an infant from its birth; would take charge of grown children; is a good seamstress; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 4.4 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a very respectable German widow lady, about 32 years of age, with a nice girl 10 years of age, to take care of a gentleman's house. Call at No. 407 East 14th-st., New-York. Room No. 17.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL woman, a situation as a first-class cook in a private family; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; no objections to a short distance; has good City reference. Call at No. 529 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY an American Protestant; can operate on one machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork if required. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, Protestant, as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WHO DOES French fluting, clear-starching, puffing, and all kinds of ladies' fineries, a situation, would take the place of cook; City or country; good references. Apply at No. 4.4 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman to take care of a child from its birth; or an invalid lady; or chamberwork and sewing; good references given. Call at No. 273 3d-av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Irish girl as plain sewer, take care of children and do light chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 284 Broome-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; has best recommendations; can do fluting, &c., in the best manner. Apply at No. 99½ 6th-av., in confectionery store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, one as good cook; the other as chambermaid or waitress; have the best of reference; both five years in their last place. Call for two days at No. 345 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a young American woman, or to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; has good reference, and has no objections to the country. Call or address for two days at No. 219 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER AND operator on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine would engage by the month or permanently in a private family, and make herself useful in any capacity not menial; no objection to the country; references. Address W., dressmaker, Station F, New-York City.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City and country references; has no objections to City or country. Address J. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; can give the best of City reference from some of the best families. Address a note to A. A., No. 213 West 29th-st., first floor back, or box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference from last employer. Address T. F., Box 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SEAFARING MAN, AGED 38, strictly temperate, industrious and honest, a situation as porter or watchman, or anything by which he could earn a subsistence; references if wanted. Address WM. FRASER, No. 19 Hamilton-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as groom; is a good, careful driver; willing to assist in the garden and make himself useful; good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, A situation as coachman and work pertaining thereto; country or City. Address S. S., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION; ANY GENTLEMAN wishing to procure a first-class coachman can find him by calling at A. Campbell's, No. 50 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — WELL-RECOMMENDED SERvants immediately, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers and houseworkers. Apply at CARPENTER'S Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING house; one acquainted with the dry goods and notion jobbing trade may address, stating references, salary expected, age, &c., H. Box No. 105 *Times* office.

WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS CITY FAMILIES, a good lady's maid and seamstress; also a competent nurse and seamstress; also a first-class waitress; excellent cook. Call early at BOOKHAMS, 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 17 YEARS of age, who is acquainted with the business of a stock broker. Reply in hand writing, stating references, to Box No. 4,748 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A FANCY GOODS JOBBING house, a smart, active lad, 15 to 16 years of age. Apply, with reference, after 9 A. M., to PAYNE, FOSTER & BUNK, No. 36 Warren-st.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS competent to take entire charge of an infant and three other children; must have City references. Apply at 47 Clinton-place, between 11 and 1 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A MAN TO ATTEND UPON A GENtleman, competent as a coachman or waiter. Address J. C., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS,

CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS CURED BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS

REVALENTA ARABICA

Food, which saves 50 times its cost in other Medicines.—Tins, 1 lb. $2 5; 24 lb. $36. Du Barry & Co., No. 163 William-st., New-York; T. Milnau & Son, No. 183 Broadway; Demas Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, and all Grocers and Chemists in the country.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days, upon moderate terms. Consultations strictly confidential.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIAble remedy to restore you, call at once on Dr. FOLSOM, No. 545 Broadway. Relief certain; failure impossible; call and escape quackery.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. POWERS, NO. 191 Stanton-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause may be, with or without medicine; circular free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

SAIL-BOAT FOR SALE—TWENTY-ONE feet long, cat-rigged and in good order. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, 162 Grand-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY.

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA........Aug. 8 | EUROPA........Aug. 29
BRITANNIA........Aug. 15 | IOWA.........Sept. 5
HIBERNIA.........Aug. 22 | COLUMBIA.....Sept. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO,

With other first-class steamers building:

NEBRASKA............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN...........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA...........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves...............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9

Chief cabin passage.......$130
Second cabin passage.......80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.......145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..................SATURDAY, Aug. 8
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)....TUESDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE...............SATURDAY, Aug. 15
CITY OF BOSTON..................SATURDAY, Aug. 22
ETNA (via Halifax)...............TUESDAY, Aug. 25
CITY OF ANTWERP.................SATURDAY, Aug. 29

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at 9 A. M. on SATURDAY, Aug. 8. Passengers will require to be on board one hour before sailing. JOHN G. DALE.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA.......Aug. 13 | SIBERIA.......Aug. 27
MALTA.........Aug. 20 | ALEPPO........Sept. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.......................$80 Gold.
Steerage....................$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre.
The favorite sidewheel steamer ARIEL, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 43 North River, Aug. 8.
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR....Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, FORBES,
Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 8—ALASKA, (new,) Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 5.
Freight received on and after Monday, 3d inst.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER PERIT,
CAPT. E. A. DELANOY,
Is now receiving freight at Pier 4, North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.
The favorite steamer TYBEE will follow the PERIT.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 182 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Aug. 13.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 20.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL....VAILL....SATURDAY, AUG. 8.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships MARMION will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, and THAMES on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Passport Agent, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:50 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

NEWPORT TRAVEL.

Passengers for Newport, by taking the 8 o'clock morning train from 27th-st., via New-Haven and Shore Line Railways, will connect, except in case of extraordinary detention, with steamer at Providence, and reach Newport before 7 o'clock.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 29,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, AT THEIR NEW DENTAL ROOMS, No. 117 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., execute every branch of DENTISTRY, in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. Sets of teeth on Fine Gold, $50; Platina, $40. Gas given.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—eleven years.—Gas fresh daily; beautiful teeth, $1; silver set $10, with or without extracting the roots; old sets bought. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand. Dr. HENRY VILLERS, No. 165 Grand.

NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.

The newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the proprietors of *The Times*, is now published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL,"

at the price of threepence per copy, as heretofore, or 8d. a week, post free.

The days of publication will be

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,

and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain

"THE MAIL"

through newspaper agents, or may have it from the publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M.
Arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight taken as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class............$1 00
To Providence, first class..........50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin)....................$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 5th, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 5th, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 6th, 4 P. M.	Thursday, 6th, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 8th, 10 A. M.	Friday, 7th, 9 A. M.
Sunday, 9th, 8 A. M.	Saturday, 8th, 6 P. M.
Monday, 10th, 8 A. M.	Sunday, 9th, 5 P. M.
Tuesday, 11th, 8:30 A. M.	Monday, 10th, 12 M.
	Tuesday, 11th, 12:30 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M.; Saturday and Sunday excepted.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERNOON boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SUSAN F. RYERS AND DAVID R. RYERS, her husband, plaintiffs, against SARAH WANDEL, widow of Daniel Wandel, deceased; Sarah Ann Wandel, Stephen M. Wandel, Sarah Ellen Theall and Horace Theall, her husband; Olivia B. Wandel and Peter S. Wandel, her husband; Daniel Wandel and Jane E. Wandel, his wife; Alfred Wandel and Elese Wandel, his wife, and Margaret Garretson, defendants.—Summons—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said county, on the 25th day of July, 1868, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 25, 1868.
A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy30-law6wTh*

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S, No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

THE NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY

Will commence its fourteenth annual session on Tuesday, Sept. 8.
With the Green Mountains on the East and the Adirondack on the West, the situation is unsurpassed either in beauty of scenery or healthfulness of climate.
A regular graduating course is laid out in the solid branches, and an optional course in art, music and languages.
Teachers of long experience and known ability are employed in each of the departments.
For catalogue or further particulars, address W. W. DOWD, A. B., Principal, North Granville, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.
The year will begin Sept. 16. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

MISS E. I. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS,

No. 222 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
Boarding pupils limited to ten.
Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.
Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which threaten to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.
Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 16.
Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, N. J.
Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 7th-av.,
will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

One of the oldest Female Seminaries in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.
All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form now.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Two terms, beginning Sept. 10, 1868, and Feb. 22, 1869. Resident Professors, THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., EMORY WASHBURN, LL. D., and NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M. Gentlemen of distinction in the profession lecture from time to time on special topics. Apply for information to either of the resident Professors.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D.,
President, Elmira, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French Home School for young ladies. Reopens Sept. 16. Especial attention given to modern languages, music and art. Lewis' Gymnastics. The prospectus at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or of Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 1.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

TEACHERS.

LADY'S COMPANION.

A middle-aged lady desires an engagement as companion and amanuensis, or as English governess in a private family; unexceptionable references given. Address AMANUENSIS, Box No. 641 Chatham, Ontario, Canada.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING music, French, (spoken,) Latin, Italian and English, desires a reëngagement in a school or family; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post Office, New-York.

A LADY TEACHER WANTED FOR A female school in Brooklyn. Address M. M., Box 104 Times Office, naming qualifications and residence.

AUCTION SALES.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE HEATH HOUSE,

AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., INCLUDING THE FURNITURE AND 30 ACRES OF LAND.
On THURSDAY, the 6th of August, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, without reserve, rain or shine. Possession to be given 15th of October next.
TERMS—One-fourth cash and the remainder on bond and mortgage for five years.
For full particulars or lithographs of the Hotel, please apply to W. W. MARSH, Executor, at Schooley's Mountain, or to Messrs. CLARK & SCHENCK, Merchants' Hotel, New-York, or to LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

[OFFICIAL.]
No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.,
OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 2d, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon a lot of two hundred and eighty-eight barrels distilled spirits, marked "B," for the satisfaction of taxes and penalty due the United States, under sec. 28, act of March 2, 1867, on an uncanceled bond for transportation, given by Frank Edwards, as principal, Jan. 10, 1867. And that I shall offer for sale at public auction, the said 288 barrels of distilled spirits (in bond) at the U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Nos. 15 to 25 Whitehall-st., on the 1st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
The above sale is adjourned to Aug. 13, 1868, at same time and place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
JULY 1, 1868.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, Office and Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office. Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 7, at his salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture, consisting of bedroom suites, double and single spring mattresses, hair mattresses, feather beds, hair and feather pillows and bolsters, quilts, sheets, blankets, toweling, extension tables, mangles, mirrors, parlor suites, wardrobes, etageres, sideboards, sofa bedsteads, lounges, &c. Also, crockery and glassware, copper ware, &c. Also, desks, safes, matting, letter-presses, &c., &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, office and salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st. Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.

AUCTION SALE AT NO. 92 PEARL-ST., New-York, on MONDAY, August 10, at 12 o'clock M. Desks, chairs, safes, carpets, tables, and all other articles named in chattel mortgages Nos. 2,737 and 2,985, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New-York. By order of the Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Thursday, Aug. 6, at 11 o'clock, within their store, by order of the Collector of the Port, for account of the United States,
24 cases Wines, consisting of Champagne, &c.; also 8 casks Sherry.
At 11½ o'clock, within their store, Fresh Sicily Lemons:
120 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Landing ex steamer from Liverpool.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.

SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

OFFICE DESKS, TABLES, CHAIRS, &c.
Refrigerators, mattresses, ice pitchers, &c.
10 suites parlor furniture.
15 suites chamber furniture.
Centre and fancy tables, cutlery, plated ware, &c.,
To be sold by auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, AUG. 7, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn—Regular Weekly Sale.—Walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, china, fancy goods, crockery, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c. Lot groceries and two mahogany pianos and carriage.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—THE SALE ADVERTISED in the *Times* of the 18th July, for this day, is hereby adjourned until the 10th September next, at the same hour and place.—Dated 4th August, 1868.
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL,
Off. or Gen. Assignee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded, to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-1awtol5oct

SUMMER RESORTS.

WADAWANUCK HOUSE,

STONINGTON, CONN.
This location possesses the advantages of bathing, fishing, sailing and beautiful drives, and is accessible by Shore Line Railroad, and by steamers.
Address T. M. MASON, Stonington.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $450 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

BATH HOTEL—BATH, L. I., ON THE SEASHORE—First-class accommodations.—Steamboat THOMAS KILEY leaves for Bath daily: Barclay-st., 5:30 A. M.; Peck-slip, 5:15 P. M.; Bath Hotel dock, 7 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—Now open. Address PECONIC HOUSE, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK—GREAT BARGAINS,
At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.
Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—A SIX SEAT ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, built by Miner & Stevens; in good order, price $500. Apply at private stable, No. 18 East 38th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼; Performance commences at 8.
NINTH AND LAST WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
successful Local Drama
OF
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
The manager takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the talented young American Comedienne,
LOTTA,
who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 10,
in a new drama, written expressly for her by Edmund Falconer, Esq., entitled
FIRE FLY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WM. WHEATLEY.........................Lessee and Manager
BATEMAN'S
WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA TROUPE,
THIRD WEEK OF
BARBE BLEUE.
CROWDED HOUSES,
RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE,
REPEATED ENCORES
greet the two first favorites of the New-York public,
MLLE. IRMA AND MR. AUJAC.
EVERY EVENING, AT 8,
OFFENBACH'S MASTERPIECE, IN FOUR ACTS,
BARBE BLEUE,
(Blue Beard,)
WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST,
GRAND CHORUS,
SUPERB ORCHESTRA,
MAGNIFICENT MISE EN SCENE,
AND
JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance at the box office, Niblo's Garden, and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SEA SIDE.

NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES TO CONEY ISLAND.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.
Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, HASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 26 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, N. J., a beautiful residence, situated on the Delaware River, with grounds embracing 165 feet river front and 600 feet deep to Pearl-st., fronting also on Pearl and Ellis sts. The mansion is spacious, and replete with every comfort and convenience, and there is also on the premises a tenant house, green-house, ice-house, stable, &c. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and abound in fine shade-trees, shrubbery, &c. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A BEAUTIFUL Villa Residence, now occupied by the owner, for sale or to let. Immediate possession, with or without furniture. This place will certainly please in all respects, the rent and price satisfactory. Apply immediately from 10 to 12 A. M., to JOHN J. JENKINS, No. 221 Canal-st., corner Baxter.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 143 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE, FIRST-class house, French roof, 15 rooms, fine location, ¾ mile from depot, 1 hour from New-York; terms easy. Apply on premises in Gates-av., to H. NASON.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. An elegant residence, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, superior order, beautifully furnished, lot 200 feet, with fine stable, for sale with possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY No. 3 East Baltic-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE house No. 213 10th-av., opposite 23d-st.; rent, $35; all in the best of order. Apply at the house.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

TO RENT,

Two lofts, suitable for manufacturing purposes or for storage, 25x125, near Cortlandt-st., with or without power, and on very favorable terms. Apply at the office of the Metropolitan Collar Co., No. 307 Broadway.

TO LET FOR CLUB PURPOSES OR to private parties, the elegant furnished residence No. 21 East 15th-st., contiguous to and west of Union-square, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Oscar Coles. For permits apply to I. HERMANN, No. 394 Broome-st.

TO LEASE—THE CORNER BUILDING, NO 331 Canal-st., for a term of years. Apply in the store.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

LARGE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH modern conveniences, wanted within three hours of New-York, on the Hudson, Harlem or New-Haven roads, with ten or more acres. Possession not required before next Spring. Address, with full, explicit details and lowest price, (half cash, half in one year,) E. C., No. 48 East 24th-st.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FIVE MILES FROM White Lake, 2½ miles from Monticello, Sullivan County; a few boarders can have good rooms and board with stabling for horses. Address W. J. LAWSON, Monticello, Sullivan County.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

THOSE WISHING BOARD ON THE Catskill Mountains can find good board and pleasant rooms at E. H. Layman's Hotel, Greene County, N. Y. Board from $5 to $8 per week. E. H. LAYMAN.

COUNTRY BOARD—FINE ROOMS, PLEASANT and healthy location, near the water; terms moderate. Address W., Woodbridge, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO ONE OR two single quiet gentlemen, two comfortable furnished apartments, with wardrobe, gas and bath in the rooms, in a small retired house located in Cottage-place; rent reasonable; best reference given and required. Address S. A. G., Box 169 Times Office.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE OCT. 1, BY A small family, a suite of handsomely furnished apartments, without board, in a first-class up-town locality, and convenient to a good restaurant. Address S. H. S., Box No. 950 Post Office.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK and middle parlor, two large pleasant rooms on second floor, to let with first-class board, at No. 56 (old No.) East 35th-st., near Park-av.

FIRST-CLASS SUITES OF ROOMS, with board, to Southerners or European families arriving in the City, No. 52 University-place, corner of 12th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD IF DESIRED, HANDSOMELY furnished rooms for a family of adults or a party of gentlemen in Harlem, near the steamboat landing and railroad lines. Address L. M. N., No. 28 4th-av.

BEST BOARD CAN BE HAD AT NO. 100 West 20th-st.; rooms furnished and unfurnished; day boarders accommodated.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at moderate terms. Call, for three days, at No. 199 Varick-st.

ELEGANT LARGE ROOMS, FURNISHED, with board, singly or in suite, in the brown-stone house No. 57 11th-st., next door to 5th-av.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board. Private house No. 7 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—For gentlemen only. 150 East 29th-st.

HARLEM.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, single or in suite, at No. 168 127th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

A CAUTION.—LOOK OUT. GOOD NEWS FOR all; never failing and celebrated Mrs. VANHORN, from Europe; greatest business and medical Clairvoyant known. She reveals the past, present and future; likeness and his name. Fee, 50c. to $1. Also lucky numbers. Gentlemen not admitted. No. 2¼ West 34th-st., below 7th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES.................................Lessee
C. W. TAYLEURE....................Business Manager
G. L. FOX...............................Stage Manager

"HUMPTY DUMPTY."

G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime, (22d week.)

Fairy Marvels,	G. L. FOX	Sparkling Fun,
Wonderful Illusions,	AS	Offenbach's Music,
Matchless Dancing,	CLOWN.	Gorgeous Scenery,
Comic Tricks.		Great Skating.

GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE, Mlle. SANGALLI.
Miss CARRIE and CHARLES AUSTIN in the LIGHTNING DRILL AND BAYONET COMBAT.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1¼ SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cents.
Engagement for a limited number of nights of
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
The new romantic Irish drama,
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS.
Mr. and Mrs Watkins in their original characters.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Manager..................................D. H. HARKINS
To-night and every evening at 8 o'clock,
Dion Boucicault and Charles Reade's highly successful, intensely thrilling, and most ingenious dramatic romance,
FOUL PLAY,
now presented, for the first time in America, by a powerful cast, and with a most charming, novel and effective mise en scene.
First Foul-Play Matinee, Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The wonderful BUISLAY FAMILY. Mr. DICK CARRELL, the Irish Comedian. The BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE. Comic Pantomime of OLD DAME GRIMES AND HER COMICAL MONKEY. WHIRLIGIG, OR 4,008. WALKING THE CEILING FIFTY FEET HIGH. THREE FLYING MEN. JAPANESE ACT, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE,

14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music.
Triumphant success of Eugene's Burlesque of
IL TROVATORE.
Introducing the great Ballet Scene of
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES,
with Unsworth, Eugene, Seymour, Emmett, Rockefeller, Henry and Dan Bryant.
14th-st. BRYANT'S. 14th-st.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING Aug. 6, at 8.
EIGHTY-FOURTH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:

1.	March, "En Avant"	Gungl
2.	Overture, "Preciosa"	Weber
3.	Waltz, "Flugschriften"	Strauss
4.	Grand Fantasie, "Rigoletto"	Verdi
5.	Overture, "King Stephan"	Beethoven
6.	Ave Maria (Solo for Oboe) Mr. J. ELLER.	Schubert
7.	Polka, "Franz Regulator" Polka, schnell, "Gallopin"	Strauss
8.	Grand Fantasie, "L'Africaine"	Meyerbeer
9.	Overture, "Zampa"	Herold
10.	Serenade for Flute and French Horn Messrs. SIEDLER and SCHMITZ.	Titl
11.	Waltz, "Wiener Bonbons"	Strauss
12.	Quadrille, "Blue Beard"	Offenbach

CONDUCTOR.............THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Private Boxes, $2 extra.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

THE ARION SOCIETY'S

ANNUAL GRAND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL
Will be held in its usual brilliant style,
On THURSDAY, Aug. 6,
At KAPFF'S LION PARK,
109th-st. and 8th-ave.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
CARL BERGMAN, Conductor.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
Double number of cars running on 8th-ave., also constant connection by stage from 3d-ave. and 110th-st. to the Park.
Tickets $2, admitting one gentleman and ladies, to be procured from members only, or from Messrs. Phil. Rein, Fifth-Avenue Hotel; Haute Bros., 635 Broadway; D. Hess, 49 Maiden-lane; E. Krollpfeiffer, 42 Pine-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

EIGHTEEN BARITONE AND BASS songs, with piano accompaniment. Price 50 cents. New number of Boosey's Musical Cabinet. To be had of all music and book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. A new catalogue now ready of Boosey & Co.'s cheap musical publications sent free.
BOOSEY, No. 644 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW AND second-hand pianos for sale, at bargains, for cash; also to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-Square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1. For paving Canal-st., from Broadway to West-st, with stone blocks.
2. For regulating and grading 65th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River, and setting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalks of the same from 8th to 10th-av.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Canal-st. from Broadway to West-st., and also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Canal-st.
2. Both sides of 65th-st. from 8th-av. to Hudson River, and also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from 65th-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC J. HUNT.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS New Court House, July 31, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—QUARANTINE BOARDING STATION.—The Board of Commissioners, constituted by the act entitled "An act in relation to Quarantine in the Port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine Establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of an exterior wall and foundation on West Bank, in the Lower Bay of New-York, on which to erect buildings and appurtenances for use as a landing and boarding station, and for the reception and detention of passengers under quarantine, pursuant to chapter 717 of the Laws of 1868, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 7. Such proposals will be received at said office until the tenth (10th) day of August next, at three (3) o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of contract to be entered into, can be ascertained at said office, where blank forms of proposals can be obtained; none others will be considered. The Board will reserve the right to reject any bid or proposal which it does not deem for the interest of the State to accept.
WILLIAM A. COBB, President.
H. W. JOHNSON, Secretary and Counsel.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE members of the Board of Aldermen and of the Board of Councilmen to meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 8, 1868, at 8 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of participating in the funeral ceremonies of Gen. Charles G. Halpine. By order of
GEORGE McGRATH,
Chairman of Committee on part of Board of Aldermen.
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
JOHN HARDY,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
EDWARD CUDDY,
PATRICK GIBNEY,
Chairman on part of Board of Councilmen.
PETER CULKIN,
CHARLES FEITNER,
EDWARD BRUCKS,
BERNARD GALLIGAN.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.
Dated New-York, July 31, 1868.
HENRY V. BURGY,
VICTOR DE LAUNAY, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. WHITNEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of A. M. Sweet, No. 4 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 17, 1868.
AUGUSTA F. WHITNEY, Administratrix.
Th19-law6mTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. ISAIAH C. BABCOCK retires from our firm this day.
The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore by the remaining partners.
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.
JULY 20, 1868.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, doing business under the name of DIETZ & CO., is hereby dissolved by their mutual consent.
Dated JULY 24, 1868.
ROBERT E. DIETZ,
JAMES M. DIETZ,
SAMUEL DIETZ,
M. A. DIETZ.

The undersigned having succeeded to the business of the firm of Dietz & Co., will continue the business on his own account at No. 132 William-st., in the City of New-York, under the old name of Dietz & Co.
Dated JULY 24, 1868. JAMES M. DIETZ.

THOS. A. PHELAN HAS AN INTEREST in our house from this date, and we will continue the IMPORTING and JOBBING TEA BUSINESS as heretofore, under the name and style of E. W. TIERS & CO., No. 85 Front-st.
E. W. TIERS,
JOHN M. WHITE,
THOMAS HEWITT,
THOMAS A. PHELAN.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

PERSONAL.

96.—COULD DO NEITHER ON TUESDAY. WILL call or write Monday.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Brigandage—Inability of the Government to Suppress It—The Disturbances at Trieste.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, July 21, 1868.

It was very well remarked in the Italian Parliament that while the Pope is not able to suppress brigandage in his narrow strip of territory, he has the power to call at any time five hundred Bishops to Rome. The so much talked-of temporal power would be of some value if it would show itself capable of extirpating this plague. But the Italian Government is not much better off. We hear much of the energy displayed by the military authority in the Neapolitan provinces, yet reports of aggressions by brigands are as frequent as ever. Sometimes one is almost ready to believe that the case is hopeless, as long as the desolate mountains in those districts furnish hiding places for those semi-savages. But as neither faith nor valor can remove mountains, the armed agents of Police are bound to carry on as best they can their perilous work of hunting the beast in his secret den.

I could give you a list of cases reported within a week past, some of them equal in atrocity to any set down in the *Pirate's Own Book*. A man of some property is captured and taken off to the mountains, the wife receives notice that the sum of 8,000 francs must be sent within a time named. The woman is only able to get together 500 francs, and sends that. A receipt comes in due time, signed by the hand of the brigand-chief, with an ear of the husband hitched to it, as a sort of seal, with an intimation that if the whole sum is not made up the head will next be sent.

Sometimes it is a case of peasant women picked up on the road and carried off to gratify the brutal passions of the gang, with the chance afterward of being murdered, as has just in two instances taken place. Even shepherds and farm laborers are not safe, if it is known that they have given information which has put the officers of the law on the track of a band. They render such service to the Police at the peril of their lives.

Now and then we hear of brigandage high up on the Adriatic coast, but the evil is principally confined to the Southern provinces. In truth, the condition of things in some districts is such as to excite apprehension in the minds of all quiet citizens. One ventures upon the road at the risk of his life, and villa life is abandoned, unless one is rich enough to maintain a guard as strong as that of a feudal chief.

The disturbances at Trieste last week, which caused the death of five or six persons and the wounding of fifty or sixty others, are calmed for the time, but the cause is hardly yet removed. If one is to believe what is said by those pretty well acquainted with the feelings of parties, other conflicts are likely to succeed between those pledged to make one or another class of opinions the law of the land. Signor BACH, the Governor of Trieste, is a brother of the Minister who was the author of the concordat with Rome, the abrogation of which is now causing so much excitement. His sympathies are not with the party of progress, and as the Governor of the Province, he is not acceptable to a large majority of the population. A request has been made in various forms for his removal, to which, up to this time, no attention has been paid. Matters have not yet been mended by any conciliatory action on the part of the Government.

Trieste is, to all intents, an Italian city. The greater part of the population is Italian, and the language of the journals and tribunals is that of Italy. If the principle of the *plebicite* were applied to the City and Province of Trieste, five hundred thousand new subjects would no doubt immediately be added to the Kingdom of VICTOR EMMANUEL. It seems that the Government has a corps of about twelve hundred men called the Provincial Guard, recruited from the peasant and laboring class of slave origin, found in the region near Trieste. These are entirely under the influence of the priests, and are frantically devoted to the cause of Rome. Instead of trusting to troops of the regular army, with which the city is garrisoned, the country guard was called in to take part in the late affair. The use of such a force to provoke rather than suppress disorder, was what excited most the indignation of the citizens. The violence committed had been the breaking to pieces the Pope's arms, which had ornamented the house of his agent, and the destruction of a quantity of glass in the windows of the Bishop's palace.

The Liberal Party in Austria is large, and deserves respect and sympathy; but so far as the Government of that Empire is concerned, people of intelligence here have no great confidence in the sincerity of its efforts for reform. At heart the Sovereign and aristocracy are with Rome. They are hardly capable of initiating a generous movement. From policy, and by the pressure of force, they act, but never because impelled by a noble conception. The Austrian Empire, reduced to its simplest elements, consists of an army and a bank. An army to bind together unwilling populations, and a bank to issue paper money, almost without limit, with which the army is fed.

The affair of Trieste shows that the struggle in the Austrian Empire is to be a severe one, if its political life is really to be renewed. The trials which Italy has experienced in her conflict with ecclesiastical power are to be revived in a community which has been held under the most absolute clerical restraint. That the friends of the old system will hold with the utmost tenacity, we know well enough; but victory must remain on the side of the party of progress in the long run.

The Italians take a lively interest in the revolutionary agitation in Spain; particularly as it manifests itself in opposition to the rule of Queen ISABELLA, and with the object in view of destroying priestly influence. They would be glad to see the King of Portugal become the Victor Emmanuel of the Iberian Peninsula. They would regard with satisfaction a movement in the sense of approval by imitation of the Italian example; especially if it should put upon the throne one united by marriage with the family of the Sovereign of this State. There is no public personage in Europe more severely caricatured by the comic journals of Italy than Queen ISABELLA. For the Italians, all that was ever sacred in the person of Prince or Priest or Princess, is gone forever. The revolution has gone too deep to leave any hope of the restoration of ancient *prestige*.

Among the others picked out for the future Sovereign of Spain, is the King of Italy's youngest son, Prince AMEDEO. The large and small twigs of Royal Houses are kept pretty busy forming matrimonial and other alliances with reference to present and future convenience. Life does not run much more smoothly with them than with the rest of the world. A certain Countess of the North, an old flame of Prince HUMBERT's, which he cannot yet give up, is creating some domestic trouble for the young man, which at least furnishes a new theme for Florentine gossip. The *reali sposi*, now traveling in the North, are not expected back until the end of the Summer, when the promised visit to Naples will be made. The King is now here, ruddy with health. It would seem as if the Bourbons of the Neapolitan family, by the marriages lately arranged, were preparing future pretentions to the crown of Italy. With the blood of the families which formerly ruled the Duchies, united with that of the King of the Two Sicilies, there would be represented the ancient sovereignty of a population of 12,000,000, or half that of the present Kingdom of Italy. After giving away Savoy and Nice, VICTOR EMMANUEL brought to the State as actually formed, not more than 4,500,000. If some day a pretender to the throne should present himself, with this argument, the condition of Italy would be somewhat like that of France, for in both countries the Republican Party makes its claim. France, indeed, has its fourth party, that of the Empire; an honor or advantage which Italy cannot claim, unless there should remain one in whose veins flows the blood of the Latin Cœsars.

So far as modern Rome is concerned, it seems that in spite of the sorry plight in which the Pope found it on his visit, Gen. KAUZLER is determined to keep up the Hannibal camp on the declivity of the Alban Hill. Although the position is so high above the Campagna, it is not well chosen, as it appears to be in a sort of bottom, or gully, not well drained, and the soldiers justly complain that they are forced to live like so many frogs in a puddle. Nearly all hope that Col. TEVIS will be able to do anything seems to be given up. The Pope has two royal sprigs in his army—ITURBIDE, the adopted son of MAXIMILIAN, and a son of the infante JOHN of Spain.

ANGELICO.

THE FISHING BANKS.

A Pleasant Excursion Down the Bay—How to Reach the Fishing Banks, and What to Do There—Experiences of a Day.

For those who are fond of fishing, nothing more delightful can be imagined than a trip to the Fishing Banks, which may be made any day, Saturdays excepted, on board of the staunch steamer *Wyoming*, Capt. GEO. F. HOLTON, which leaves Eighth-street, East River, at 7:15 A. M.; Peck-slip at 7:45 A. M.; Christopher-street at 8:30 A. M., and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 o'clock. Schiebel's national brass and cotillion band is on board, and bait, lines and refreshments are provided without stint for all who call for them. The *Rip Van Winkle* also leaves for the Fishing Banks at nearly the same hours. A better day for the fishermen than yesterday seldom has dawned. The sky in the morning was overcast, and hardly a breath of air was stirring. The scene at the various wharves, whence the rival steamers started, was one of great animation. Old and young disciples of Isaac Walton, accompanied by their wives, daughters, or sweethearts, and bearing huge baskets, in which were bait for the gudgeons of the sea and food for themselves, appeared at the wharves in the early morning and prepared to go on board of their favorite boats. Here a scene occurred which was ludicrous in the extreme. The competition between the rival boats is exceedingly sharp. Both employ runners, who are celebrated for the strength of their lungs, and the choice language which they use toward each other. The two boats lie side by side at the wharf, so that those who would reach the furthermost are compelled to pass in review across the deck of the first vessel before a line of howling dervishes, who sing incessantly the praises of the deity that they swear by—the *Wyoming* or the *Rip Van Winkle*. The interchange of compliments between these gentlemen is something delightful to listen to and pleasant to recall. One declares that "something is going to bust" one of these days, and inquires why the rival boat (the *Rip Van Winkle*) was delayed so long the other day when she ought to have been on the fishing ground. To this the retort is that the *Wyoming* "is a dashed old tub," and then follow personalities that even the *Tribune* or La Crosse *Democrat* might possibly hesitate to publish. In the midst of all this billingsgate, which if allowable anywhere should be so here among those whose business it is to assist in getting the fish to the market, the ardent lover of the sport is compelled to wend his way aboard.

Meantime the rival bands of the two steamboats vie with each other in producing the loudest kind of music. That attached to the *Rip Van Winkle* has a bass drum and symbols which may be heard from afar, and doubtless attract many hesitating fishermen to that vessel; but, on the other hand, the *Wyoming* band has a clarionet of the shrillest tone, which may be heard far above the Chinese din of the drum and cymbals, and pipes many aboard of the latter vessel who, but for this call, might pause in crossing the other boat, and be content to cast their fortunes with and their lines from her. Both bands play simultaneously and incessantly; the representatives of the rival boats unceasingly announce each that his is "the only regular" boat for the Fishing Banks; and in the midst of all this hubbub you step aboard of the boat that you are resolved will carry you best, the lines are cast off, the whistles blow, and presently you are steaming rapidly down the bay.

The sail to the Fishing Banks is itself worth all that the excursion costs—the sum of one dollar for gentlemen and fifty cents for ladies.

The beauties of the noble bay have been so often described that it is needless to dwell upon them here. Down by the City piers, Governor's and Bedloe's Islands, past Staten Island, Forts Richmond, Hamilton and Lafayette, Coney Island, Sandy Hook and Nevesink, we pass into the open sea until the anchorage called "the Fishing Banks," in full view of Long Branch, is reached. On the way down, the people, male and female, who swarm the decks—a decorous crowd, sometimes—indulge in dancing, drinking and a season of general hilarity. Yesterday on the *Wyoming* everything was conducted in good order, and nothing whatever occurred to mar the pleasures of the occasion. We are assured that it is always so on this steamer.

As soon as the anchors are let go at the Fishing Banks the fishermen throw their lines, and the work that has brought them thither commences in earnest. To describe the process of fishing—the baiting of the lines, the throwing out, the patient waiting, the nibble, the drawing in to no purpose, the "try again," the nibbles Nos. two, three and *ad infinitum*, the bite and the landing of the live fish—all this has been so frequently done that it is not proposed here to repeat it. The patience and pluck exhibited by the earnest fishermen are something worthy of all praise, and which, evinced in the everyday pursuits of life, lead to fame and fortune. Principally porgies, to a great degree sea bass, and slightly black fish, are caught on these excursions to the Fishing Banks. Bluefish are caught by trolling, a very pleasant amusement, but one that enters not into the calculations of those who go down to the sea in this way. The season for sport on the Fishing Banks commences in the middle of June, and lasts until about the 10th of September. During the intervening period the boats go daily (Saturdays excepted) heavily laden with passengers, many of whom draw from the sea greenbacks far more valuable than those exchanged for their excursion tickets.

Meantime scenes are occurring on deck and in the ladies' cabin which were not dreamed of in the philosophy of many of those who started forth joyously in the morning. There is always a perceptible ground swell in that part of the ocean selected for the fishing, and when a fresh breeze is blowing it is decidedly rough thereabouts. Thus was it yesterday to a certain extent, and not a few were brought to grief in consequence. Sea sickness is a disease more readily prevented than cured, and those who had neglected the ounce, got more to the pound than they had bargained for. It was the old story of casting up accounts with Neptune, repeated; some of them, like the sky, were overcast, and the result was a very 'retched feeling.

But still, with those who could take their coffee with their roll, the tossing of the boat did not interfere with their enjoyment of a hearty mid-day repast, and after this was over they were ready to resume their fishing or their dancing as freshly as if they had been on shore. Refreshments were bountifully provided on the boat for all who chose to purchase them, but the majority had brought their hampers with them, and fared sumptuously, with less expense. And so with fishing, music and dancing, the hours passed rapidly by, and at length the anchors and the lines of the fishermen were drawn in, and the steamboat turned homeward. The vessel had arrived on the Fishing Banks at a little after 11 A. M., and started for New-York again at a little after 3 P. M., so that about four hours' sport was allowed the fishermen. Their luck was that of the every day on the Fishing Banks; some drew in as many as 80 or 100 fish, and some hardly had a bite. There have been cases in which 200 fish have been caught by a single fisherman on these excursions, but they have been rare.

The sail homeward is hardly appreciated so well as the outward voyage of the morning. The sea-breezes have lost their savor for the mariners of a few hours, and wherewith shall they be salted? Those who come to fish in earnest count their losses and their gains, while those who have been sea-sick give themselves up to the slow process of recovery when still water is reached. A few still devote themselves languidly to Terpsichore, while the ex-supplicate and blown musicians labor with difficulty to punctuate the cadences of their steps with a few final blasts of the horn, or jarring scrapes of the violin. Many go incontinently to sleep and awaken off the Battery in time to descant briefly on the beauties of the Bay before landing. And the staunch *Wyoming*, which has proved itself in many a gale a strong and steady sea-boat, passes from one landing to another for the accommodation of passengers from diverse parts of the City, and the day's excursion is ended.

Sharper Than a Serpent's Tooth.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Aug. 1.

Those who have been around the Central Station late at night have doubtless observed an old man, dignified in appearance, and evidently superior to such surroundings, who for some time past has been seeking lodgings there. He has a strange history—has had an experience in life that possesses all the singularity of romance. Before the war he was a planter in Texas, and possessed of immense wealth. His deposits in the Union Bank of this city at one time reached $80,000 in gold. His landed estate stretched over leagues of territory, and more resembled a German principality than the possession of an American planter. His homestead was the seat of ease and opulence, and a family of children added interest to his house, and gave an incentive to the accumulation of wealth. On the breaking out of the war he went to Europe; but before leaving he made his will and executed papers which placed his property in the hands of his son and son-in-law. This was done that in case of his death there should be no trouble about the distribution of his estate. At the end of the war he came back. But his absence had given to his children a control of wealth they did not mean to surrender. They refused to recognize him, or permit him to have even a pittance with which to support life. A difficulty occurred between himself and son, in which the latter was shot in the arm and dangerously wounded. So exasperated was the outraged parent that he even expressed his regret that the life of his offspring had not been sacrificed. He finally came to this city and instituted legal proceedings for the recovery of some property which he has in this State. Pending the slow developments of the Courts, without money and without friends, this old man, nearly 80 years of age, is compelled to seek shelter at the Police Station, while a daughter of his, residing in a princely mansion not a dozen squares away, enjoys every luxury that immense wealth and unbounded resources can secure.

Postage Law in Relation to Weekly Newspapers.

Section three of the act passed by Congress, and approved by the President, July, 27, 1868, entitled "an act to further amend the Postal laws," is as follows:

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That section thirty-five of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be so construed as to permit weekly newspapers, properly folded and addressed, when sent to regular subscribers, in the county where printed and published, to be delivered free of postage, when deposited at the office nearest the office of publication; but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to require carriers to distribute said papers, unless postage is paid upon them at the rate of five cents per quarter, and such postage must be prepaid for a term of not less than one quarter or more than one year, either at the office of mailing or of delivery, at the option of the subscriber.

EMIGRATION.

Semi-Monthly Reports of the Board of Emigration—Falling Off in Arrivals—The Labor Exchange—Financial Statement.

The semi-monthly returns of the Commissioners of Emigration show that the falling off in emigration this year so far, although not great, as compared with last year, is not likely to be lessened by heavier arrivals. The entire number of emigrants arrived to Aug. 5, of this year, is 132,875; to the same date of last year, 154,289, and to the same date of 1866, about 160,000. Thus a steady decrease is shown, notwithstanding the increased German emigration. Ireland is evidently giving out as a source of emigration.

ARRIVALS DURING JULY.

Following are the number of passengers brought by sailing and steam vessels, the ports whence they sailed, and the comparative mortality and births on the voyage for the month of July, 1868:

	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Pass'rs.	St'rage Pass'rs.	B'ths.	D'ths.
Antwerp	1	..	35	..	..
Bremen	17	826	7,493	14	25
Glasgow	4	7	1,110	..	..
Hamburg	6	345	3,244	4	3
Havre	3	276	138	..	1
London, via Havre	3	108	984	2	..
London	2	6	95	..	..
Liverpool	28	729	12,488	15	33
Palermo	2	5	..	..	..
Rotterdam	1	1	..	..	..
Total	67	2,368	25,587	35	62

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS.

The destination of passengers during the same month was as follows:

Alabama, 5; British Columb'a, 5; Canada, 187; California, 325; Connecticut, 317; Delaware, 7; District of Columbia, 74; Georgia, 8; Illinois, 4,22; Iowa, 690; Indiana, 408; Kentucky, 135; Kansas, 183; Louisiana, 54; Massachusetts, 611; Maryland, 125; Maine, 43; Michigan, 684; Minnesota, 635; Missouri, 400; Mississippi, 5; Nevada, 1; New-Hampshire, 30; Nova Scotia, 6; New-York, 7,617; New-Jersey, 665; Nebraska, 87; New-Brunswick, 2; Oregon, 3; Ohio, 1,170; Pennsylvania, 1,226; Rhode Island, 104; South Carolina, 12; South America, 25; Texas, 20; Tennessee, 46; Vermont, 17; Utah, 1,872; Virginia, 52; West India, 2; Wisconsin, 2,927; Colorado, 1. Total, 25,910.

LABOR EXCHANGE.

The semi-monthly returns of the Labor Exchange, from July 16 to 31, gives the following figures:

1. Applicants for employment, 2,113; males, 1,350; females, 763. 2. Orders of employers for laborers, 2,328; males, 1,522; females, 806. 3. Persons employed, 2,113; males, 1,350; females, 763. Among these were 44 families, comprising 138 persons. Discharged from Ward's Island and provided with employment, 24. Average number of applicants, 151 per day. Average number of orders, 166 per day. Average number of engagements, 151 per day. 4. Average rate of monthly wages paid to males, $22; average rate of monthly wages paid to females, $9. 5. Classification of emigrant labor: Males—Mechanical labor, 209; agricultural, 1,141. Females—Skilled labor, 56; unskilled, 707. 6. Common School education of emigrants: Males able to read and write, 1,045; males not able to read and write, 305; females able to read and write, 481; females not able to read and write, 282.

Among the stated number of *bona fide* applicants 2,113 are not counted. These non-recorded 2,000 may be classed as follows:

Those who attend from day to day ostensibly for the purpose of obtaining employment, but who persistently refuse fair offers, demanding extravagant wages, or for some other frivolous reasons; and those who drop in at the Labor Exchange from time to time asking for clerical appointments, or for some select situation, and who depart in disgust when informed that the chances for such kind of employment are very scarce, but that their services will be greatly needed in some other less elevated position; and those who pay hurried visits at the office, declining to remain and to wait for an employer, but offering to leave their cards, with the request that they may be notified whenever a suitable place can be found for them; and those who restlessly swarm in and out of the Labor Exchange, continually importuning its officials for employment, but who are never at hand when they are wanted.

CASH STATEMENT.

Following are the figures showing the financial position of the Commission on the 5th of August:

Balance in bank Jan. 8, 1868		$68,650 13
Aggregate receipts to July 29, 1868	$345,057 72	
Received since to Aug. 5, 1868, for commutation of passengers, &c.	13,462 50	358,520 22
Total		$427,170 35
Disbursements as per previous accounts to July 29, 1868	$315,902 43	
Number of payments to July 29, 1868		315,902 43
Balance in bank		$111,267 92

SCHUETZENFEST IN BROOKLYN.

A Pleasant Crowd and a Good Day's Sport—Fearful Destruction of the Austrian Bird.

The annual festival of the Brooklyn Schuetzencorps commenced yesterday at Myrtle-avenue Park. The weather held up fine, and not being too hot, everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The Williamsburg Schuetzencorps were present by invitation, and took part in the shooting. Shortly after 10 o'clock the Brooklyn Schuetzencorps, under the command of Capt. ALSGOOD, and the Williamsburg Corps, under Capt. JOHN H. DIECKES, made their appearance in the Park and commenced operations. The targets on which the marksmen displayed their skill were two double-headed Austrian Eagles, both firmly secured to the tops of high poles. Each of the companies had a separate target, and the men fired by numbers in rotation. The successful marksmen were those who succeeded in knocking down the prominent parts of the Eagle, and the first prize is awarded to the man who knocks down the last piece of the bird. They commenced firing at the two crowns, and as soon as they were knocked down the Richs apple in the left claw, the sceptre in the right, the right and left head, the right and left wing, the right and left neck, and the right and left leg were each disposed of, and nothing was left of the bird but the body, which was reserved for to-day's shooting. There is a great deal more luck in this style of shooting than if they were firing at a target, as the good marksman often nearly cut a limb off the main body, and then a second-rate shot coming in and knocking it down becomes entitled to the prize. As each piece came tumbling down, severed from the body by a successful shot, the fortunate marksman was immediately surrounded by his friends and carried round in triumph, bearing aloft his trophy. The Brooklyn corps was delayed for a short time as their bird got twisted round, and they had to lower the pole to get it set right. During the shooting the dancing hall was well filled, and the fair sex, attended by their beaux, indulged in the light fantastic to their heart's content. There were various other amusements, such as swings, ten pins, a panorama, &c., for the benefit of the non-admirers of the terpsichorean art. During the intervals of the shooting and dancing, the various bars were well attended, and lager disappeared down the capacious throats of the worthy Teutons in enormous quantities. Several itinerant musicians of German extraction wandered about the grounds and favored the company with solos of a rather disconsolate nature. There were two bands upon the spot, one which discoursed the gentle gliding music of the dance, while the other, located in a tent near the shooters, sounded forth bursts of admiration at each successful shot. The following is a list of the successful marksmen of yesterday.

Trophy	Brooklyn	Williamsburg
Right Crown	T. Rostine	John Rofzer.
Left Crown	O. Posberg	H. Landman.
Richs Apple	O. H. Meyer	H. Kretzmer.
Sceptre	Ch. Frohne	C. Harms.
Right Head	M. Brodewine	H. Knebl.
Left Head	W. Riencke	H. Grapp.
Right Wing	D. Reiners	C. Allers.
Left Wing	H. Ehlers	C. J. Beckman.
Right Neck	H. Wiechman	F. Hiltemeyer.
Left Neck	H. Grafis	C. H. Cook.
Right Leg	R. Dasher	Company.
Left Leg	T. Rostine	H. Ringe.

At present the Brooklyn Corps have a little the best of it, as the right leg of the bird shot at by the Williamsburg men fell by accident and was not claimed to any particular shot. Toward evening, lager began to tell, and the fun was fast and furious, but there was not the slightest indication of a quarrel. Germans can always enjoy themselves without fighting. They will play with one another like so many children, roll, tumble, and pull one another, but you hardly ever see an angry blow struck. After the shooting was over, which concluded shortly after six, the greater part of the company adjourned to Leffert's Park, where they joined in at one of Mr. McCALLISTER's soirees, and dancing was kept up with great spirit till a late hour. About 500 people were present at Leffert's Park last night, and everything passed off pleasantly. The shooting will be resumed to-day at 10 o'clock.

The West Hoboken Homicide—Inquest over the Body of Patrick Madden Resumed—Verdict of Manslaughter Against Roche.

Mr. Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, resumed at 4 P. M., yesterday evening, the inquest on the body of PATRICK MADDEN, killed on the 26th of July.

Margaret Brauer deposed—On the evening of the 26th of July six men went into Mr. Roche's house and had some drink; one of the men put his leg on the counter, and reached over and took the gin in his hand; Mr. Roche took it out of his hand and said he should not have taken it; the prisoner then came from behind the counter; one of the men then struck him, and they all ran after him, and he ran into his kitchen and shut the door behind him, and his wife went between them and the door; they rushed past her, and broke the window in the door; they hauled Roche out into the hall, kicked him and beat him with a club; his wife tried to save him, and she got a blow in her head; then they pushed out of the back door into the yard; saw nothing further; the men were drunk.

Dr. Romeo F. Chabert deposed that Patrick Madden had a stab on the right side of the abdomen, midway between the hip-bone and navel, and about two feet of his intestines protruding through the wound; one of the intestines was cut so that the matter was coming out on the floor; the wound was two inches and a half long, running lengthwise of the body; the intestines were washed off, and replaced, and the wound closed; Canavan received a wound in the margin of the armpit of the left arm; he had lost a great deal of blood, but no vessels were divided; a stab by a chisel was the cause of Madden's death.

David Benson gave corroborative evidence to that given by Dr. Chabert.

Margaret Crogan deposed that on the evening of the homicides he saw Mr. Roche on the back stoop of his house, with a handkerchief in his hand, washing the blood off his face; saw Mrs. Roche with her hand extended to keep the men off Mr. Roche; they had a club in their hands, and when they could not get at him they beat her; they then broke into the house, but were put out by some men; they again broke in, dragged Mr. Roche out and kicked him on the head; he then lay on the ground, with one man on top of him beating him with a club; Mr. Evener dragged away the man; saw no stabbing or a chisel used; saw blood only on Roche and another man.

Hazel W. Barrett deposed that he saw the canal-men ejected from Roman's Cottage; they were drunk; saw them go to Mr. Roche's; he was on his stoop, adze in hand; (adze identified;) his wife took the adze from him; the men then went into Mr. Roche's to have a drink; subsequently heard the cry of murder; saw Roche run down into his cellar; afterward saw a tall man beating in the door; he broke it in; next saw Mr. Roche run out, with a chisel, and go among the crowd; saw a tall man striking Roche across the leg, and observed Evener taking the tall man away; one man was wounded, but did not see what caused the wound.

Mr. Roman swore that when the men were in his house they were under the influence of drink.

John Murphy and some other witnesses were examined, and their testimony was to the effect that before Roche had stabbed he had been ill-treated.

The jury retired at 8:30 P. M., and after an absence of half an hour returned with the following verdict: "That said PATRICK MADDEN came to his death on the 31st day of July, 1868, at the City of Hoboken, from a stab inflicted by a chisel, by the hands of MICHAEL ROCHE, on the 26th day of July, 1868, at the township of West Hoboken, and that it was manslaughter."

The prisoner was then removed in custody.

Mr. STOUT, Acting District Attorney, prosecuted. Messrs. HOFFMAN and CAREY defended the prisoner.

Base Ball—Mutual, of New-York, vs. Irvington.

Yesterday afternoon a very exciting and remarkably well-played game occurred between the Mutual Club, of this City, and the well-known Irvingtons, of New-Jersey, considerable interest being imparted to the meeting from the fact of the defeat of the Mutuals at Troy the previous day, the general anticipation being that the Irvingtons, this time, would give the Mutuals a tough fight for the trophy. A large concourse of spectators were assembled on the grounds, and the game was watched throughout with eager interest. Both of the contesting nines were in fine trim and eager for the fray, several of the Mutual nine being old members of the Irvingtons. The Jerseymen went first to the bat, but the opening part of the game was so well played that neither nine scored a run until the third inning, and then the Mutuals began to add a few runs to their score, the Irvingtons doing the same in the two succeeding innings, the close of the fifth inning leaving the total at four to four. From this point to the close the game was exceedingly interesting. Each of the nines watched each other closely, and were very sharp on the points. In fact, from first to last the game was not only interesting, but quite exciting, there being fewer errors committed than in any game this season. The final result, after a splendid game of two hours' duration, was the success of the Mutuals by a score of 12 to 7. We append the score:

IRVINGTON.	O.	R.	B.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.	B.
Mills, s. s.	2	1	2	C. Hunt, c. f.	3	2	2
Lines, l. f.	3	0	0	Devyr, s. s.	3	2	2
M. Campbell, 1st b.	3	1	1	Wolters, p.	2	2	1
Eaton, 2d b.	3	1	1	Swandell, r. f.	5	0	1
Scittles, c.	2	2	2	"Roche," 3d b.	3	1	2
Lewis, r. f.	5	0	0	Pike, l. f.	3	1	0
H. Campbell, p.	3	2	2	Jewett, c.	4	0	0
Buckley, 3d b.	3	1	3	Bearman, 1st b.	2	2	0
Bailey, c. f.	3	0	1	Flanly, 2d b.	2	2	1
Totals	27	7	12	Totals	27	12	9

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Irvington	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	[illegible]	3—7
Mutual	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	2	4—12

FLY-CATCHES—Irvington, 14; Mutual, 8.
UMPIRE—Mr. Mills, of the Atlantic Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Chapman and McConnell.
To-day the Actives play the Atlantics on the Union Grounds.

The Yellow Fever.

CYRUS CURTISS, Esq., President of the Quarantine Commissioners, received the following telegrams yesterday:

LOWER BAY, Aug. 5, 1868.

To Cyrus Curtiss, President Quarantine Commissioners:

Capt. REED, of the schooner *Benjamin Reed*, from Cienfuegos, died this morning at 3 o'clock of black vomit. NICHOLAS SMITH, one of our boatmen, is dangerously ill of yellow fever. He now has black vomit. JAMES O'ROURKE, Superintendent.

SECOND TELEGRAM.

To Cyrus Curtiss, President:

I regret to have to report that NICHOLAS SMITH, one of our help, died of black vomit at 8:30 this morning. JAMES O'ROURKE, Superintendent.

There are two other patients on the Hospital Ship whose condition has not been reported, but it is supposed they are recovering.

Yellow fever is reported as prevailing extensively in Cuba and some of the other West India Islands. The ports of Havana, Cienfuegos, Sagua and Caracos are seriously infected, while in Cuba it is said to be unusually prevalent in the interior of the island.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW-YORK STATE GRANT "BOYS IN BLUE" EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—This Committee held a meeting at the Astor House yesterday, and perfected their arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the campaign for Gen. GRANT. Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON was selected as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the Committee propose going to work immediately. The headquarters of the Committee are at Rooms Nos. 17 and 18 Astor House, and all communications relative to the organization of soldiers, speakers, &c., should be addressed there.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—Yesterday Detective TIEMAN, of Police Headquarters, arrested JOHN U. TRACY upon a charge of embezzlement preferred by SAMUEL W. CANFIELD, of No. 71 Fourth-avenue. It is stated that TRACY has for some time been in the employ of Mr. CANFIELD, and has collected upward of $1,000 of debts due his employer and has failed to make any return of the amount. The prisoner will be taken to-day before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs.

DRY GOODS CLERKS' EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—This body held their regular meeting last night, at room No. 24 Cooper Union, and notwithstanding the absence of a large number of the clerks from the City at this season, there was a full attendance; all present evinced their fidelity to the cause of early closing. The reports from the various districts of the City were quite satisfactory. Committees were present from the Workingmen's Union, Bricklayers, and also the Grocer's and Tea Clerks' Early Closing Association.

STABBING AFFRAY.—At 9 o'clock last evening an altercation occurred in Third-avenue between two boys, in which JOHN NILON, 14 years of age, who lives in Third-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, was dangerously wounded by a knife in the hands of his antagonist, who escaped. He is supposed to be an Italian. The wounded boy was removed to Bellevue Hospital by officer ANDERSON, of the Nineteenth Precinct.

THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue, yesterday, from the foot of Vesey-street, North River, the body of an unknown man, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, had sandy hair and moustache, had on plaid undershirt, black pants and boots. The body was too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue.

THE WORKINGMEN'S UNION.—A meeting of the Workingmen's Union was held last evening, Mr. JESSUP in the chair, for the purpose of taking measures to coöperate with the bricklayers in a grand mass meeting. It was resolved to hire Cooper Institute for the purpose, and that the meeting shall take place on Wednesday evening next, under the auspices of the Workingmen's Union. All the trades are expected to participate.

NEW REPUBLICAN BANNER.—An immense new banner, displaying in effigy Gen. GRANT on horseback, was erected last evening before the Republican Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street. There was a large gathering of persons in the street at the time, and much enthusiasm was displayed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a child 5 years of age, fell from the roof of the house of his parents, No. 304 West Eleventh-street, and was instantly killed. The Coroner was notified and an inquest will be held to-day.

FELL DOWN A HATCHWAY.—At 9 o'clock last evening, FRANCIS FALLON, 15 years of age, fell down the hatchway at No. 24 Warren-street, and was seriously injured. He was removed to the City Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

A DOCTOR SWINDLED BY THE CONFIDENCE GAME.—A few days since a German Jew, who stated that he had only recently arrived in this country, and that himself and six children were in indigent circumstances, called at the house of Dr. CHRISTOPHER PATT, Palisade-avenue, West Hoboken, and offered for sale some linen, which he represented to be the finest manufactured, but which he was ready to dispose of at a great sacrifice. While the Jew and Mr. PATT were talking, two men, under some pretext, entered the house, and said they were merchants doing business in New-York. The Jew offered them the linen for sale, and finally an agreement was come to by which the goods were purchased by them for $300. But the pseudo merchants found they had only a sum of $50 in their possession, and asked the remaining $250 from the doctor, at the same time agreeing to leave him the linen as security. This the medical gentleman agreed to, and handed over the $250. Finding, however, that the goods remained uncalled for in his possession for a few days, he opened the parcel at length and found that the linen was not in reality worth $40. Mr. BECKER, of the independent detective force of Newark, arrested three parties on suspicion, but the evidence being insufficient they were discharged.

HUDSON CITY ARRESTS.—The following are the arrests in Hudson City for the quarter ending July 31, 1868: Drunk and disorderly, 44; drunk, 52; theft, 16; vagrancy, 10; disorderly, 34; breaches of city ordinance, 14; assault and battery, 25; indecent exposure, 1; receiving stolen goods, 1; gambling, 1; passing counterfeit money, 3; deserting wife, 1; pickpocket, 1; wife beating, 1; insanity, 1; total, 205. Of these there were committed 23; admitted to bail, 20; discharged, 86; fined, 76; amount of fines, $236. Nationality—United States, 46; Germany, 64; Ireland, 78; England, 8; Scotland, 4; France, 2; colored, 3.

BADLY BEATEN.—T. MULLIGAN, who lives in Shipman-street, Newark, attended a picnic on Tuesday and got very drunk. While in this condition he was badly beaten and knocked insensible. In the evening he was arrested by an officer and carried to the Station House, where he suffered a series of violent fits which nearly caused his death. He is now doing well.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—While Mr. J. WINANS, Sr., a farmer at Lyons Farms, was loading some hay on a wagon, the horses started and threw him off. In falling the tines of the fork entered his neck on the right side and passed right through it. It is said a skillful surgeon could not have selected a more favorable place to make the incision. Mr. WINANS was only slightly injured.

FELONIES.—JOHN COSTIGAN, (a boy,) and PATRICK CURTIS were yesterday committed for trial by the Recorder of Jersey City; COSTIGAN for having stolen $6 worth of lead pipe from the stable of JAMES SHANNON, No. 77 South Seventh-street; and CURTIS for having robbed the store of GEORGE PFIFFER, No. 74 Pavonia-avenue, to the amount of $20.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Tuesday afternoon, a man named PATRICK HOUSTON, aged 60, while on the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad, near Milburn, was overrun by an Eastern express train and killed. A girl with him at the time escaped uninjured.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Four young sneak thieves entered, on Tuesday, the store of Mr. JACOB BUNTILE, No. 109 Springfield-avenue, Newark, and stole therefrom $55. One of the parties, JOHN LEITHERSER, was arrested, and the names of the others are known.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT.—GUSTAVE PLATZ, a workman in a brewery in South Orange-street, Newark, was committed for trial yesterday for having seriously injured a brother workman named WERLL with a slung-shot. The parties had been in unpleasant relations for some days.

GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A Grant and Colfax Club was formed at Clifton, Staten Island, Aug. 1, to be known as the "Grant and Colfax Club of Clifton." President, GEO. B. RIPLEY; Vice-President, ROBT. SCHWARTZKOPF; Secretary, JOHN HARDING, Jr.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 5—11:15 A. M.

The Money market is quiet and steady. Consols open at 94⅛@94⅜ for money and account.

American Securities are dull and off a fraction.

Erie Shares are down, in sympathy with the whole market. The following are the opening figures:

United States Five-twenty Bonds....71¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares....93
Erie Railway Shares....37¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Bonds opened steady to-day at 75½@75⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 5—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market is declining. There is scarcely any activity, and the sales of the day are not likely to exceed 8,000 bales. The prices of American descriptions are a fraction lower. The following are the opening quotations furnished on the authority of the Cotton Brokers' Association:

Middling Uplands....9¾d.
Middling Orleans....10d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn is 3d. higher with a firm market; Mixed Western, 35s. 3d. ℔ quarter. Wheat is firm and higher; No. 2 Red Western is now quoted at 10s. 6d. ℔ cental, and California White at 12s. Flour is firmer and 1s. higher; Western Canal brands, 27s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Barley quiet at 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 44s. ℔ 504 lbs. for American.

PROVISIONS—Beef is dull and has declined 2s. 6d.; the last sales of Extra Prime Mess were at 102s. ℔ tierce. Pork steady at 75s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 58s. ℔ cwt. for best grades of American fine. Bacon, 49s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 13s. 6d. for the best Pale. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 30s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 9d. ℔ gallon for Refined, and 11d. for Spirits. Cloverseed, 54s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 5—11:15 A. M.

Sugar, on spot, 36s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Oil, £30 10s. ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 15s. for thin oblong. Sperm Oil, £93 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 5—1:20 P. M.

Consols are now quoted at 94⅛ for money and account.

American Securities are now quoted as follows:

United States Five-twenty Bonds....71⅝@71¾
Illinois Central Railway....92½
Erie Railway Shares....37¾

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 5—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market, though dull, is considerably more active than at the opening. It is now thought the sales of the day will reach 10,000 bales.

Corn is easier, and prices declined 3d.; Mixed Western, 35s. ℔ quarter.

The Provision market is dull.

Lard is firm at 66s. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

PETROLEUM—Standard White, 53f. 50c.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅛ for money, 94¼ for account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties....71⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares....92½
Erie Railway Shares....37¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, Aug. 5—5 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 75½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 5—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed easier and declined a fraction. The sales of the day foot up but 8,000 bales. The following are the closing prices:

Middling Uplands....9⅝@9¾d.
Middling Orleans....9⅞@10d.

BREADSTUFFS—Oats have advanced to 3s. 7d. Peas, 46s. 6d. Other quotations unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market is entirely unchanged.

PRODUCE—Common Resin has declined to 5s. 9d; Fine Resin is steady at previous price. Turpentine declined to 27s. 6d. Spirits Petroleum declined to 10d. Refined Petroleum steady at 1s. 5d.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5—5 P. M.

SUGAR—Most of the sales of Sugar are made for parcels to arrive, or in bond. The duty on No. 12 Dutch Standard is 10s. 6d. ℔ cwt. The last sales noted for parcels on the spot, duty paid, were at 36s. 6d., with a quiet market. Sperm Oil has declined to £90 ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Monday, Aug. 5—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed quiet and steady at 53½f. for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

TOBACCO active; Sound Lugs, $8 50@$10 50; Dark Leaf, $9 50@$13; Black Wrappers, $14@$16; Medium Bright Leaf, $15@$40; Fancy, $40@$75. HEMP inactive; Undressed, $1 25@$1 60; Choice Dressed, $2 35@$2 45. FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Family scarce and in good demand for Choice Fall. WHEAT active; Choice Red and White, $2 35@$2 40; Prime declined 5c.@8c.; sales at $2 15@$2 20; Choice Spring, $1 67@$1 65. CORN firm; Yellow, 84c.@85c.; White, 89c.@90c. OATS active and firm; Choice, 50c.@52c. BARLEY inactive; small business in Fall at $1 90. RYE active and higher; sales at $2 05@$2 06. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK advanced 25c.; sales at $29 25. BACON active; City Clear Sides, 17c.; Country, 16½c.@16¾c.; City Clear Rib, 16½c.@18½c.; Shoulders, 13c.@13½c. LARD firm; small business at 18c. Choice BEEVES in good demand at $6 25@$6 75 ℔ cwt., gross. SHEEP plenty; sales at $4@$5 ℔ head. RECEIPTS to-day—1,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 sacks Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR dull, but firm; Spring Extras, $9 75@$11 50. WHEAT firmer and higher, but quiet; sales of new No. 1 at $1 86; old, $1 84@$1 86½; No. 2, in the afternoon, $1 77. CORN easier, but unsettled, at a decline of ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 1 at 98½c.; No. 2 at 98c.@98½c. OATS steady, but quiet at 51½c.@52c., seller all the month, and 60c. cash. RYE more active, but unsettled, at $1 32½@$1 37. BARLEY quiet; samples on the track and delivered, $1 80@$1 85. WHISKY, free, unsettled at $1 25. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $29 25. LARD steady at 18½c. Dry Salted Shoulders inactive; 12½c., buyer all the month, was refused. BEEF CATTLE dull and declined 75c.@$1 for common to good Cows; sales at $5@$5 25 for medium; $6 12½@$6 75 for good to choice shipping; $7@$7 18¾ for extra shipping. LIVE HOGS dull; fair to medium, $9 35@$9 55; good to choice, $9 70@$10. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats, 2,600 Live Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet; Corn to Buffalo, 4c.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR active and very firm; sales 2,500 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT—Market better; sales, last night, 7,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 07, and 3,000 bushels mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at $2; this morning, 4,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $2 10. CORN opened firm and closed better; sales last night 23,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 07; 2,500 bushels do. at $1 07½; this morning 2,000 bushels do. at $1 08, holders, at the close, asking, for Spring, $1 11. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c., Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75@$4 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—985,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—44,000 bushels Corn, 1,435,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

COTTON firm; Middling, 30½c.@31c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, in bulk, 17¾c.@18c.; Refined, in bond, 34c.@34½c. COFFEE steady; Rio, 15c.@17½c., in gold. SUGAR quiet; Havana, 10¾c.@11¼c. MOLASSES—A cargo of Trinidad sold at 42c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales 3,000 bushels Red at $2 40@$2 50. RYE advanced to $1 75@$1 80. CORN unsettled; holders ask $1 25 for Yellow, and $1 20@$1 22 for Mixed Western. OATS firmer; sales 3,000 bushels Ohio at 90c. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $29 50@$30. LARD, 18½c.@19c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR firm; sales 1,500 bbls. City-ground (Spring) at $9 25@$10. WHEAT firm at the advance; sales 6,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $2 10, and 7,800 bushels do., to arrive, at $2 07, and 5,300 bushels Racine at $2 05. CORN opened firm at full rates, but closed weak; sales 50,000 bushels Western at $1 08; 1,600 bushels do. at $1 08½; and 8,000 bushels at $1 08. OATS nominal; sales at 45,000 bushels at seller's option, September, 61c. Other articles unchanged. RECEIPTS—66,000 bushels Corn, 2,210 bbls. Flour. SHIPMENTS—88,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN active and higher; Ear, 90c.; Shelled, 93c.@94c. OATS firm at 47c.@50c. for Prime to choice New. RYE advancing; sales at $1 25; the demand is good. BARLEY is in demand at $2@$2 10. COTTON firm at 30c. for Middling. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged; sales at $8@$9 10 for Trash and Lugs, and $11@$46 for Leaf. WHISKY firm at 55c. in bond. MESS PORK held at $29, with no demand. LARD sold at 18½c.; the demand was light. Gold, 147 buying; 148 selling.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR firm. Amber and Red WHEAT advanced 3c.; White declined 5c.; sales Amber at $2 20@$2 24, closing at $2 20; No. 1 Red Wabash, $2 20; White Michigan, $2 35@$2 40, closing at $2 35; Amber, seller August, $2 05@$2 08; buyer August, $2 25. CORN advanced 3c.; sales No. 1 at $1 05. OATS advanced 1c.; sales at 66c. RYE advanced 2c.; sales new No. 1 at $1 32. RECEIPTS—1,-00 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—200 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

COTTON dull; sales 22 bales Middling at 27½c.@28c.; receipts 11 bales; no exports. FLOUR—Superfine $8 25@$8 50. CORN 90c.@$1 05. OATS, 60c. HAY, $22. MESS PORK, $30 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Ribs, 16½c.@16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. Sugar Cured HAMS, 19c.@21c. LARD, 18½c.@20c. SUGAR and MOLASSES nominally unchanged. Sterling Exchange 159@163; New-York—Bank ½ per cent. premium; Gold 148@148¼.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

TOBACCO—Sales 91 hhds. Lugs to Medium Leaf at $7 12@$7 14. FLOUR—Superfine, $6 60@$10 25 for Family brands. WHEAT—Red, $1 90@$1 92. CORN, 95c. OATS—New, 45c.@50c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 18½c.@18¾c., with sale of 450 tierces at 18½c. for Eastern market. RAW WHISKY, free, $1 15@$1 20.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR quiet and firm, but prices unchanged. WHEAT quiet and firm; No. 1, sales at $2 and No. 2 at $1 90. OATS nominal at 74c. for No. 2. CORN firmer; sales at 99c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—300 bbls. Flour, 1,100 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

COTTON dull; nominally 30c. for Middling. FLOUR firm and active. WHEAT very firm; Prime Red, $2 65. CORN firm; White and Yellow, $1 35. OATS dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $30. BACON—Rib Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, 14½c.; Hams, 22c. LARD, 18½c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

COTTON—None offering. FLOUR—Choice firmer. WHEAT, $2@$2 10. CORN, 87½c. OATS, 55c. MESS PORK, $30@$30 50. LARD, 19c.@20c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE advanced and firm at 42c. RESIN active; Strained, $2 15; No. 2 at $2 20; Pale $5 25. TAR firm at $2 60.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Cotton market dull; nothing doing; quotations nominal; sales, none; receipts, 1 bale; no exports.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

COTTON easier; receipts, 9 bales; exports, coastwise, 118 bales; sales, 92 bales Middlings at 28c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

COTTON dull; quotations entirely nominal; no sales; receipts, 1 bale; exports, coastwise, 10 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

COTTON flat and nominally 28c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 45½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¼. Gold, 147¾.

[Advertisement]

Rev. Dr. DE WITT's house, East 9th-st., could not have been robbed through the coal-hole had the house been protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. It protects coal-holes and scuttles as well as doors and windows. Send for pamphlet.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Britannia	July 24	Glasgow	New-York.
Atalanta	July 25	London	New-York.
Union	July 25	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Weser	Aug. 6	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
William Penn	Aug. 8	New-York	London.
Caledonia	Aug. 8	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Aug. 8	New-York	Havre.
Ariel	Aug. 8	New-York	Bremen.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Missouri	Aug. 6	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	Aug. 8	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, close at the General Post-office at 2:45 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid letters*, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, at 1:45 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for China, Japan, New-Zealand, Australia; Kingston, Jamaica; Aspinwall, Panama, California, South Pacific and Central America, by the *Alaska*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, close at 7:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of London*, close at 12 M.

Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and	4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 5—*In steamship Colorado, for Liverpool*—Richard Lathers, the Misses Lathers, Wm. H. Guion, Mrs. A. D. Crane and daughter, Miss S. E. Hardy, Mr. Vaux, Mrs. Vaux, E. W. Fish, James Merrian, the Misses Merrian, Leonidas Garcia, Evaristo Sanches, Dr. C. F. Young, Mrs. E. A. Roberts, Dr. Farren, J. M. Broadhead, Mrs. Mackray and son, George Kurtz, A. H. Emmons, D. P. Smock, Henry Ruggles, F. M. Macbean, C. L. Mitchell, R. C. Dalzell, A. H. Greene, Mr. Nugent.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Mrs. S. Winters, Catalina Morena and niece, Julia Morena and niece, P. Maza, Mercedes Elosegui, Margaret Cook, Messrs. J. M. Aguayo, wife and daughter, Juan del Valle and wife, Frank K. Somers, Edward Alvarez, J. Lascia Munoz, Jose Latowe, E. McDowell, Jose Benoitow, Ysidro Gonzoler, J. A. Drinkwater, C. S. Jordan, Miguel Molt, Oscar L. Bacot, S. P. Andrews, R. Aguilar, Fedel J. Lusgraver, Jose Cansia, K. Lopez, Edward Valino Lil, F. Schwits, Andrew Pohlmann, Modesto del Valle, child and servant, J. Elosegui, Lina Muller, Albert Stafford, Samuel Cowan, Andes Burt, John Callahan, A. Conturier, J. Knight, B. Vegust.

AUG. 5—*In steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool*—H. A. Lamb, H. C. Broiaskey, Wm. Amery, Mrs. Greaves and 2 children, F. L. Satterlee, F. D. Weiss, Thos. Wood, lady and 2 children, Herbert Waters, Mr. Knoph, Carl Brudegan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....5 01 | Sun sets....7 10 | Moon rises... 8 52
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 22 | Gov. Island 10 11 | Hell Gate ..11 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Australasian, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Colorado, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Dakota, Merry, Aspinwall, North American Steamship Co.; Rapidan, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Monterey, Ryder, Charleston, A. Leary; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Sverige, (Norw.,) Rudin, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Princeton, Warnack, Mobile, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Alex. McNeil, Andrews, Catania, Fabbri & Chauncey; Northern Queen, (Br.,) Scott, Antwerp, Bord & Hincken; Staffa, Barkman, Little Glace Bay, G. H. Brewer.

Brigs Ceres, (N. G.,) Kuhn, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; G. W. Morris, Mills, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Emily Corner, (Br.,) Adams, St. John's, N. F., Henry & Parker; Rachel Coney, Coney, Alicante, Miller & Houghton; Havana, Beemis, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Emily Fisher, Clark, Boston, Brett, Son & Co.; Naiad, (Br.,) Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Ellen Maria, Roxie, Bangor, Bryan & Pease; Matron, Megathlin, Swan Island, J. O. Baker & Co.; Fred. Bliss, Sherman, Marseilles, R. P. Buck & Co.; Wilmington, (Br.,) Martell, Cow Bay, Hutton, Watson & Co.

Schooners Atalanta, (Br.,) Brundage, Halifax, Jed Frye & Co.; Goldfinder, McBride, Halifax, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Adeliza, Wright, Kingston, Jam., J. E. Ward & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool July 22, via Queenstown 23, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana 3 ds. hours, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Ashland, Foster, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Electra, Mott, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Ship Constitution, Hatton, Liverpool June 24, with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Bark Everhard Delius, (N. G.,) Herboth, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 274 passengers to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Has had light variable winds, with calms and fogs; lat. 47, lon. 45 to 50, saw a great number of large icebergs. Had two deaths (children) on the passage.

Bark Orion, (N. G.,) Weiss, Antwerp 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had light W. and S. W. winds, with calms and fog, the entire passage.

Brig Alexander, (of London,) Goodfellow, Bathurst 29 ds., with peanuts to W. W. Deforest. July 7, 50 miles west of Bathurst, was overtaken by a tornado off the coast; came suddenly and unexpected from E. S. E.; struck her on the starboard quarter, and hove her over nearly on her beam ends, but a few canvas being all in, the vessel paid off before the wind, and immediately started off at a fearful rate, scudding along under lower topsail and foresail. The gale lasted for more than an hour, with thunder, lightning and rain; since then had very fine weather.

Brig Harriet Amelia, (of Halifax,) Lippincott, Matamoras 38 ds., with hides to J. H. Woodhouse & Co.

Brig Liberty, (of Boston,) Devereux, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. E. Ward & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage. Sld. in co. with brig Wm. Creavy, for Philadelphia.

Brig C. T. Tompkins, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wallers, Leghorn via New-London 73 ds., with marble and rags to Heney & Parker.

Brig J. H. Haviland, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Le Blanc, Havana 11 ds., with sugar with lumber to Hutton, Watson & Co.

Brig Hattie S. Bishop, (of Hartswell, Me.,) Webber, Sagua 7 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Lark, (of Baltimore,) Burt, Indianola July 7, the bar 20th, in ballast to master.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Willis, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with shingles and naval stores to Wm. K. Hinman & Co.

Schr. Margaret Ann, (of St. John, N. B.,) Whelpley, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., via Exuma, Bahamas, with salt to A. T. Henry.

Schr. F. G. Randolph, Mason, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. D. Adams, Evans, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. S. B. Wing, Williams, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Marcellus, Penny, Poughkeepsie, for Greenwich.

Schr. James English, Parker, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Joseph E. Potts, Robinson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. J. Becket, Eldridge, Stonington, for Rondout.

Schr. E. Slower, Russel, Portland, C. Smith, stone to Thilson & Earl.

Schr. James P. Ames, Turner, Bucksport, 7 days, with stone to J. S. Hand.

Schr. Celestia, Hubbard, Portland, stone to Doyle & Co.

Schr. James Fisher, Godfrey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lavinach Jane, Conklin, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. P. P. Brady, Brown, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. R. B. Wilson, Harris, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles Woolsey, Parker, New-London, for Alexandria.

Schr. Barnes, Fitch, Jr., Crocker, Nantucket, with fish to Geo. Rogers.

Schr. Chas. E. Halse, Lisle, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Newport for Elizabethport.

Brig Continental, (Br.) Laird, Windsor, N. S., plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Jno. Sanderson, Lions, N. S., Cotton, Hudson, N. S., 10 days with plaster to Butt, Son & Co.

Schr. Saxon, Cassidy, Franklin, with railroad ties to J. W. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Welcome Home, (Br.) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall Umphray & Co.

Schr. Jamestown, Tuttle, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Luna, Smith, Rondout, for Fall River.
Schr. Challenge, Varnum, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Henry, Turrell, South Amboy, for New-Haven.
Schr. Scud, Homan, Trenton, for Hartford.
Schr. Quickstep, Welsie, Bolden, for New-Haven.
Schr. Henry May, Racket, Dighton.
Schr. Chief, Smith, New-London, for Rondout.
Schr. Benj. Butler, Fowler, Providence.
Schr. Whistler, Keem, Taunton.
Schr. Wm. Thomas, Wright, Boston.
Schr. W. C. Pendleton, Robinson, Westerly.
Schr. E. W. Babcock, Grinnell, Mystic.
Schr. E. S. Munsell, Barlow, Wareham.
Schr. Edgar Baxter, Crump, Greenwich.
Schr. Delaware, Wilson, Stamford, for Newark.
Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Bristol.
Schr. Chas. S. Hazard, Arnold, Bridgeport.
Schr. Louisa W. Birdsall, Trimble, Mystic.
Schr. Zoe, Hall, Providence.
Schr. Joseph, Gaurin, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.
Schr. James Gibbs, Sands, Providence.
Schr. Haze, Carter, Greenwich.
Schr. Haze, Spencer, New-Haven, for Trenton.
Schr. Boston, Smith, Greenport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Thames, Rhodes, New-London, for Rondout.
Schr. R. Watson, Allen, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sallie, Smith, Fall River.
Schr. Henry Clay, Sears, New-Haven.
Schr. Old Zack, Lynch, Bridgeport.
Schr. Davison, Smith, Brighton.
Schr. D. H. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.
Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Pawtucket.
Schr. O. J. Hasley, Penseth, Fall River.

Sailed.

Steamships Australasian and Colorado, for Liverpool; Monterey, for Charleston; Rapidan, for Savannah; Kalorama, for San Francisco; Dakota, for Aspinwall. Ships Wm. Tapscott and Philadelphia, for St. John, N. B.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 5—Arr. barks Kremlin, from Havana; John C. Paint, from Leghorn; brigs George T. Ward, from Cardenas; Cosmos, from New-York; schrs. Finback, from San Salvador; Joshua Bragdon, from Georgetown, D. C.; S. H. Gibson, from do.; King Bird, from Remedios.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 5—Sld. steamship Saragossa, for New-York; barkantine E. Williams, for Philadelphia; schr. A. G. Ireland, for Doboy.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 5—Arr. steamship Cleopatra, from New-York.

Cld. steamship Gen. Barnes, for New-York; brig Selma, for Salem, Mass.; schr. Sophia, for Nashua.

Spoken, &c.

G. B. Covert—bark, from Mobile for Liverpool, 8 ds. out, July 1, lat. 25 20, lon. 82 26.

Grace Darling—brig, Aug. 1, lat. 31 16, lon. 79 48.

Hannibal—bark from Jamaica for London, 12 ds. out, July 20, off Sombrero.

Richards—brig, from Havre de Grace, N. F., for Barbados, 14 ds. out, July 8, lat. 25, lon. 54 48.

Foreign Ports.

At Bathurst, July 4 bark Warren Hallet, for Boston July 5; bark Western, of and for Boston 12th, and barkantine Lamplighter, of and for New-York 18th.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GREENOCK, Aug. 5.—The steamship Ottawa, Capt. Archer, of Allan's Line, which left Quebec July 22, arrived here to-day.

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